THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. IX.—NO. 162. PHILADELPHIA, THURSDAY, JULY 8, 1869. DOUBLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.

FIRST EDITION

THE HIGH SCHOOL.

The Sixty-second Semi-annual Commencement.

Exercises at the Academy of Music This Morning—The List of Graduates and Awards of Merit—The Honorary and Valedictory Orations.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

This morning, at 10 o'clock, the semi-annual commencement of the Central High School (sixty-second term) was celebrated in the Academy of Music. As is always the case upon these occasions, the spacious building was crowded. Orchestra, parquette, and the circles all held their hundreds—crowded here on the seats, piled here in the aisles, and thronged here in the doorways. The stage likewise was completely filled. The chairs which covered it were placed in a semi-circle, the centre of which contained the professors and one or two members of the Board of School Controllers; the wings, the alumni, and those just graduating. Behind all was set a beautiful and graceful scene, forming a fitting background to the whole picture. A strong orchestra was present, and admirably rendered the various musical selections in the programme.

The graduates displayed nosegays and class badges at their button-holes. They marched arm-in-arm slowly upon the stage, and were greeted on their appearance by loud and general applause. Preceding them as they entered came the Faculty of the school, the Board of School Control, the alumni, and others, in a long procession. All these were provided with seats upon the stage. At either end of the curved line of chairs stood two broad tables fairly hidden under a multitude of bouquets—floral offerings to the graduates.

The Order of Exercises

was according to the following programme:—

March—En Avant—Gung'l.

Prayer, by the Rev. Mr. Goodenough.

Overture—Stradella.—Flotow.

Master's Address, by Ralph M. Townsend, M. D., of the class of July, 1864.

Polka—Amusement.—Faust.

What the Bible Has Done for our Mother Tongue (Fourth Honor)—Oration by Frederick K. Moore.

Operatic Selections—Martha.—Flotow.

Our National Highway (Third Honor)—Oration by John H. Carroll.

Galop—Mina.—Komsak.

Disciplinary Value of the Classics (Second Honor)—Oration by William W. Stout.

Operatic Selections—Barbe Bleue.—Offenbach.

The End Not Yet—Oration by George W. Oram.

Contrasts—Oration by Franklin West.

Waltz—Wiener Kinder.—Strauss.

Power of a Name—Honorary address by Edgar S. Cook.

Barcarole—Massaniello.—Auber.

Awarding of Testimonials and Conferring of Degrees.

Operatic Selections—Bohemian Girl.—Balfe.

Address (The Government of Peru), and the Valedictory Address, by Langdon C. Stewardson.

Galop—Feuerwehr.—Haertel.

The programme as published was strictly adhered to, all the speakers announced upon it being present with the exception of Rev. Anthony Atwood, D. D., whose place was supplied by Rev. Mr. Goodenough. The addresses were all well delivered, well received, and warmly applauded.

The Honorary Oration—"The Power of a Name," by Edgar S. Cook.

Edgar S. Cook, to whom was allotted the Honorary Oration, spoke as follows, his theme being "The Power of a Name:"—

The most elevating passages in the history of our race are those national resurrections in which the popular spirit, that had seemed extinguished, has suddenly shot up into a blaze; when the cause of liberty or independence, after having been given up as lost by almost all men, has yet been raised from the dust and set on high by one man's patriotism, which no despair could quench. Even if life were a mere game, every such manifestation of the power of a man would be filled with intense interest. The occasion is one on which far higher qualities are called into exercise than mere skill and dexterity, or any kind of talent and knowledge. Ability, great and varied, there must be, but the sustaining inspiration is always the moral grandeur and strength. If the issue, therefore, depended solely or chiefly on physical elements, the probabilities would be against the success of any righteous insurrection. The life of such a cause lies in a higher principle. The struggle is not for mere power or glory, but for existence or all that makes existence dear. Such a contest, when crowned with victory, never fails to leave a certain nobility of character to the peoples who have so worked out their freedom.

It is cheering to observe how often it has happened that a national regeneration has been essentially the work of an individual. The circumstances in all such cases may be said to have called forth the man, and provided him with the means of accomplishing what he did. Without the man, however, to turn them to account, they would have existed to no purpose. They were at most the ready instruments, which, with all their aptitude, would have laid dead and useless had they not been taken up and wielded by his living arm.

Almost every modern European community has, at one period of its existence, been served and saved in this manner. Thus, France has her Maid of Orleans, Switzerland her Tell, England her Alfred, and Holland her William of Orange. Among such illustrious deliverers, there is no one who can be placed before the American Washington. None, certainly, ever had more formidable difficulties to contend with, or a more fearful superiority against which to make headway. None ever derived less assistance from accident, panic, or superstition. Although assisted by the combined efforts of many remarkable men, yet he was their chief reliance in all their difficulties—the Atlas on whom rested the central weight of the cause. The greatness and popularity of these characters are seen not so much in a series of splendid victories, as in the unfaltering reliance on the final success of their cause, and their devotion to the interests of humanity. Their virtues and moral excellencies shone resplendent through all their actions, and these were the qualities that invested their names with power and might. They have had justice done them by the voice of common fame, and their names are emblazoned in the very firmament of reputation. It is the cultivation of the moral faculties that gives the most fruitful results. It is true that nations differ greatly in their capacity to be improved even by virtuous examples. The labor expended upon the fertile valley is repaid by bountiful harvests, but when directed to the bleak and sterile mountain, it is almost barren of results. The same principle pervades the human race. Some natures have a greater capacity for improvement than others. But although all cannot attain pre-eminent greatness, yet each one can do something to command respect and admiration. Now virtue has the peculiar property that, while we admire her conduct, we long to copy her example. In other things, admiration does not always lead us to imitate. On the contrary, while we are charmed with the work we often despise the worker. Hence a good name is more precious than anything else

'This shall resist the powers of decay,'

When time is o'er, and worlds have passed away;
Cold in the dust the perished heart may lie,
But that which warmed it once can never die."

Degrees and Awards of Merit.

The announcement of degrees and distinctions and awards of merit was as follows:—

The degree of Master of Arts was conferred on the following, who are graduates of the four years' course, of not less than five years' standing:—

Lewis Ashmead,	Wilson H. Ebert,
Will K. Barnwell,	Theodore Kitchen,
David Bentley, Jr.,	Prof. Charles F. Kroeh,
William K. Bentley,	Charles K. Mills, M. D.,
John Mason Child,	Winfield S. Stites,
James A. Conner, Esq.,	Ralph M. Townsend, M. D.

The degree of Bachelor of Arts was conferred on the following, who completed the four years' course, the figures indicating their graduating averages:—

Edgar S. Cook.....99·4	Joseph Esherick, Jr...96·4
William W. Stout....98·9	Louis Brechemin.....95·0
John H. Carroll.....98·7	Thomas Bell.....92·7
Frederick K. Moore..97·8	Robert W. Bell.....91·7
George W. Oram.....97·5	John P. Walker.....90·3
William C. Harrop....97·4	John V. West.....85·0
Franklin West.....96·7	Henry W. Mindil.....81·8
Lang. C. Stewardson..96·6	

The following is the list of those receiving certificates of having satisfactorily completed partial courses, with their averages:—

For Three Years.

George C. Thomson....91·0	Perit Dulles.....89·6

For Two and a Half Years.

John T. Riley.....85·6

For Two Years.

Evan G. Chandlee....91·0	Jacob M. Teller.....76·6
Albert A. Roop.....87·1	Harry Carpenter.....73·9
James Bateson.....85·9	Charles Vendig.....73·8
Edward A. Antill.....85·0	George A. Durborow..72·7
Charles R. Yake.....85·0	George W. Bromley...71·1
Howard W. Lloyd.....83·4	Lewis C. Dunlap.....68·5
Benj. T. Herkness....80·8	Alex. W. Ransley.....66·5
Edward Fletcher.....80·6	James B. Ovington....63·9
John J. Righter.....77·0	

The following is the list of students, 26 in number, who were declared distinguished, having attained term averages of 95 or over:—

Division A.

Edgar S. Cook.....99·4	William E. Harrop..97·4
William W. Stout....98·9	Franklin West.....96·7
John H. Carroll.....98·7	Lang. C. Stewardson..96·6
Frederick K. Moore..97·8	Joseph Esherick, Jr..96·4
George W. Oram.....97·5	Louis Brechemin.....95·0

Division B.

Dewey Bates.....96·7	Frank P. Prichard....95·7
Harry Willis.....96·1	

Division C.

George J. Garde.....97·1

Division D.

George R. Buckman.....98·0

Division E.

Frank Rigler.....98·3	Charles E. Bazby....95·4
William H. Rock.....97·8	Robert N. Simmers....95·3
Louis Tissot.....95·5	Harry C. Pilling.....95·0

Division F.

Charles W. Neely....98·7	Joseph H. Oram.....96·4
William P. Swope....98·6	William H. Spanogle..95·6

The following is the list of students, seventy-six in number, who were declared meritorious, having attained term averages of 85 or over, and less than 95:—

Division A.

Thomas Bell.....92·7	John P. Walker.....90·3
Robert W. Bell.....91·7	John V. West.....85·0

Division B.

Elihu Thomson.....93·3	George James.....88·8
James Hessary.....92·8	Samuel E. Cavin.....88·7
Craig N. Ligget.....91·3	Samuel B. Moyer.....87·6
David E. Appel.....90·7	Charles Schmoele.....85·6

Division C.

Henry Taylor.....93·5	Abraham M. Beitler...87·1
George C. Thomson..93·0	William H. Greene....86·3
Perit Dulles.....89·5	Franklin P. Barr.....85·0
Henry I. Rosenbaum..88·8	James Alcorn.....85·0
Robert H. Walch.....87·6	

Division D.

George W. Cloak.....91·3	Edward A. Lincoln...87·3
Joseph N. Arnest.....90·4	J. H. Buckingham....86·3
Walter Boswell.....89·8	Edwin R. Booth.....85·9
John E. Cook.....89·2	Charles F. Vanhorn...85·0
Benjamin F. Teller...88·7	John T. Riley.....85·0
C. Q. McDonough.....88·1	

Division E.

A. Burtis Hunter.....91·1	Joseph Leedom.....86·1
Evan G. Chandlee.....91·0	James Bateson.....85·9
William Sinnott.....90·9	Thomas B. Foulkrod..85·3
George W. Chapin....88·3	William M. Clift.....85·0
Isaac Lowenstein....87·3	Edward A. Antill.....85·0
Albert A. Roop.....87·1	Edward H. F. Collins.85·0
Joseph A. Sinn.....86·2	Charles R. Yake.....85·0

Division F.

S. J. Van Stavoren....93·6	Josiah R. Davis.....87·3
Lewis Cassidy.....93·3	William W. Bell.....87·0
James Hewitt.....92·9	John C. Eastlack.....86·0
J. Kennedy Barton...91·9	William S. Taylor....85·8
Harry Albertson.....91·6	Daniel Appel.....85·8
H. Stewart Moorhead..91·4	Robert J. Stinson....85·5
Charles C. Nicholls..91·0	Harry B. Helms.....85·4
Joseph W. Coxe.....88·1	Robert W. Finletter..85·0

Division G

Lewis R. Anderson...91·6	Jonathan Rowland....95·7
Solomon S. Cohen....90·6	Thomas R. Harper....85·0
Thomas Keely.....88·3	Isaac G. Haas.....85·2
Montgomery Gibson...87·9	William F. Braden....85·0
Stephen D. Barbour..87·6	

Division H.

Charles R. Pancoast..90·7	John C. Young.....84·3
William H. Curtiss...90·0	Thomas C. Brown....84·5

Professor Riche's Remarks.

In conferring the degrees and making the other announcements above, Professor Riche, the Principal of the school, made the following remarks:—

Young Gentlemen:—At this important crisis in your lives I cannot part from you without a few words of admonition and advice. You have been the recipients of the higher education which it is the custom of some among us to decry, but which it is right that you should understand and properly estimate. It has placed you in a position whence you can take a wider survey of the life before you and more intelligently measure the opportunity which it presents and the obligations which it imposes. You go out to the struggle, to which we all are destined, better armed and prepared than the majority of your fellows. The city that has educated you looks to you for a return proportioned to the expense and care which she has been at in your behalf, and I have an assured hope that you will fully meet all the demands that she can justly make upon you.

But remember what you have often been taught in the course of your four years of study, that that return is not looked for in the external positions that you may attain, or in any meretricious lustre with which you may adorn your names—but in the amount of honest, earnest work that you may be able to accomplish. Your education enables you fairly to appreciate your own capacities, and to choose your sphere of labor with a proper reference to them; and as you do this will you be successful or the reverse. You are not to value yourselves or your performance by the deceitful measures which the conventionalities of the world have set up. No matter how humble the station to which circumstances may confine you, the hand of God will be with you and over you, and will guide you through the obscurest paths to His predestined glorious ends. All labor is grand, all labor is ennobling; and it is for you to demonstrate that the higher education is the fitting preparation for *all* work, that it gives a truer skill for every *craft* as well as a higher intelligence for every profession. The wealth of this city is based upon labor. The educational system of which you are among the richest fruits is built upon labor, and it is labor, *only* labor, that can make you *men*. Therefore, go out, hopefully and exultingly, to your several callings, confident that the introduction to knowledge which your studies have secured for you will give you increased *patience to wait* for your reward, and increased *energy to achieve* it. On behalf of the Faculty, and most earnestly for myself, I ask *God's blessing* on your future.

A Testimonial to the First Honor Man.

After the degrees had been conferred, and the names of the distinguished and meritorious read, Daniel Steinmetz, Esq., President of the Board of School Controllers, who occupied a chief seat on the stage, arose, holding in his hand a small velvet-lined box. Something not exactly upon the programme was coming, everybody knew. Calling before him Edgar S. Cook, who had taken the first honor, Mr. Steinmetz stated that it gave him great pleasure, acting for Mr. Halliwell, Secretary of the Board, to tender to the young gentleman before him a silver medal, as a testimonial of that appreciation with which the successful students of the "first honor" were regarded. In a few other complimentary words, briefly responded to by the youthful recipient of the testimonial, he presented the medal. It was small, but pretty, and neatly encased. Upon the obverse it bore the Latin inscription, "Scientia sine Religione sanitas est;" and upon the reverse, the words "E. S. Cook, No. 1, Central High School, by H. W. Halliwell, Secretary of the Board of School Controllers, 1869."

"The Government of Peru," and the Valedictory Addresses, by Langdon C. Stewardson.

Mr. Langdon C. Stewardson, to whom was allotted the Valedictory Addresses, spoke as follows, taking up first the subject of "The Government of Peru:"—

The troubled waters of the vast Pacific, heaving to and fro with the agitated pulsations of many a wintry blast and hurricane, cast up upon the shores of New Peru the time-worn and hardened form of Francisco Pizarro. Born in Spain, of low origin, and hitherto unknown to the world's chroniclers, he was destined to place his name among the highest of Spanish discoverers, and to make the whole globe ring with acclamations at his deeds and at his daring.

Scaling the snow-capped peaks of the Cordilleras, the hardy adventurers gained the summit, and as the morning sun burst its cerements, and cast its broad effulgent rays over the land, it caused each little pearl drop, stream and river, far down in the distant valleys, to glisten and sparkle with a new hope, a new joy, a new life.

Thus was displayed to the conquerors the mighty Government of the Incas, covering miles upon miles of surface, and yet controlled by a single head. Complete submission was exacted, not only from the common herd, but even from members of the royal house. Severe and strict laws were imposed upon the people, and their motions both physical and mental were confined in narrow limits. Added to these despotic laws was the certainty that none could rise above the position in which they were born. The great and grand right of elevating himself above the mass of the people was not granted to the Peruvian. If he was born abject, so he must remain; and the poor slave, toiling on from day to day worked out his allotted task on earth, and then departed to the land where the weary are at rest, and from which there is no return. But this is the dark side of the picture. If the laws of Peru seem overbearing in these respects, there are many other circumstances which show it to have been one of the most nearly perfect forms of government in the world's history. If no man could become affluent, none at least could be reduced to poverty. The arm of the law was stretched out to save the feeble and helpless. Free from vice, occupied without being overtasked, protected from poverty and wretchedness, each man lived happy and contented, and died loyal to a government so truly patriarchal. Thus when we contemplate the admirable adaptation of the means to the end, when we consider the manner in which the welfare of the inhabitants was cared for, and when we see how the people flourished and prospered under this rule, the whole system cannot but elicit our most sincere and earnest admiration.

But in the midst of this scene of public and domestic tranquility came the Spaniard. Armed with weapons that awed the superstitious natives into submission, he set his iron heel upon the ground henceforth to call him master. Battle succeeded battle, massacre followed massacre, and as the poor, impoverished, scattered bands clustered upon the summits of their beloved hills—their last refuge—they saw their greatness dying away, their Government crumbling into dust, and their country theirs no longer. And as the golden sun set in the distant heavens, illuminating for a few short moments the hoary heads of the Sierra, and creeping in and out its little cracks and fissures, as if reluctant to abandon his children in this the hour of their need, he imprinted a last, farewell, lingering kiss upon the barren peaks, and he was gone, and all was shrouded in darkness. The power of the Incas had faded. The glory of the Children of the Sun had departed forever.

Mr. Stewardson then proceeded to deliver the different valedictory addresses, speaking as follows:—

Gentlemen of the Board of Control:—The fifty-fourth graduating class of the Central High School of Philadelphia present themselves here to-day to offer their last farewell. The separation which is about to take place occurs semi-annually with you, but with us it is the long-expected, earnestly looked-for, and at last realized hope that sheds joy and happiness around our path and makes each heart bound with a feeling of untold delight.

I am but too conscious of the difference between your feelings and ours, and would therefore spare you the honeyed words which fall upon your ears so often. But I would be remiss in my duty as valedictorian did I not state in the deepest and strongest terms our sincere appreciation of your numerous kindnesses and well-meant actions. Many of these actions have we condemned, believing ourselves to be the wiser, but, gentlemen, we would add that we have lived to see our folly, and to repent of it. Alterations which at first seemed harsh and incapable of good have been productive of the most beneficial effects, and have shown most conclusively your efficiency for the post you hold and our utter incapacity to judge of your abilities. We would then, in conclusion, render you our warmest thanks, hoping that God will prosper you in your undertakings and bring you to everlasting life.

Gentlemen of the Faculty:—It is with truly deep emotions that I am here to-day. My struggling feelings, which surge and battle for ascendancy, are replete with pride, yet mingled with regret. How then shall I proceed? Shall I state in a concise and succinct manner our obligations and our gratitude, or shall I make a summary of our delinquencies, and, in the same cold, unfeeling spirit, ask your forgiveness? No. I will do neither; I will allow my impulses full play, and give utterance to those words which my class re-echo, and which I hope will sink into the hearts of our instructors.

For four long years have we labored together. Shoulder to shoulder have we been whirled along by swift-footed Time, and have left impressions upon his revolving circle—impressions never to be effaced until that great day when we and you shall stand for final judgment. Shall, then, those who have been so long and so closely connected separate without a pang? Shall they part with petty wrongs rankling in their breasts and strong determinations to withhold forgiveness? No. If there are any wounds, let them be healed, so that each and all of us may never regret the relationships in which we have stood, and the many hours we have passed in company. Gentlemen of the Facnity, my time is limited, but before I close I would beg the great boon, "remembrance." For although many classes have occupied our situations before, and many may do so hereafter, permit the recollection of those who stand here to-day never to fade, but always to be pure and fresh. With this assurance we cannot help but go forward with vigor and earnestness, and ever to look back upon our college days with tenderness and love. Finally, then, gentlemen, with many thanks for your patience and kind instruction, with many regrets for our own follies, and with hopes that all will be forgiven, we commit you to an all-wise and all-just Providence

"Whose ways are ways of pleasantness,
And all His paths are peace."

Classmates, the time has at last arrived when we who have been associated by such strong and endearing ties must part. The cords of fellowship must be snapped, and each frail bark, with its equally frail life, be set adrift upon the raging elements—alone.

When we look into the dim yet bright future, the future which is so full of varied griefs and happinesses, the future which is to shape our ends, how we long to plunge into its unknown depths and terminate our doubts! Ah, my classmates! need I warn you of the quagmires, the quicksands, that will encompass you? Need I enumerate the trials to which you will be subjected, the foes by whom you will be threatened? To none of these will you listen. You see but the golden streaks of sunlight, and take no heed of the dark shadows cast across your path. What then can I say to characters so hopeful, to dispositions so uncontrollable? I would but remind you:—

"'Tis not the whole of life to live,
Nor all of death to die."

Man is a but a tiny thing dropped into the watery waste of life, and though his advent may occasion some slight disturbances, some partial ripples, yet the circles, widening and widening, soon reach the banks, and all is calm and placid as before. Thus would I demonstrate how brief, how transient are all earthly things, for although one may agitate the surface for a little space, the time is not far distant when others shall succeed him and he shall be forgotten. Shall we, then, rivet our minds so closely upon the earth, or shall we try to so improve our life here that we may arrive at life eternal? Oh! my classmates, whatever events befall you, whether they be successes, or whether they be disappointments, I pray you to stand firm upon the rock of rectitude. But do it not in your own strength, rely not on your single arm. Place your trust and confidence in a higher power, without whose aid the efforts of man are nothing. Thus protected, let no pleasure seduce, no shocks weaken you. Conquer each and every obstacle that confronts you, until at last your spirit, bursting the bars of its prison, may sing with the Peri:—

"Farewell, ye odors of earth, that die,
Passing away like a lover's sigh;
My feast is now of the Tooba tree,
Whose scent is the breath of eternity.

"Farewell, ye vanishing flowers, that fade
In my fairy wreath, so bright and brief;
Oh! what are the brightest that ever were made,
To the lote tree springing by Allah's throne,
Whose flowers have a soul in every leaf.
Joy, joy forever!—my task is done—
The gates are passed, and Heaven is won."

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Peirce.

The trial of prison cases was resumed this morning.

Margaret Wilson was convicted of a charge of larceny. A lady with whom the prisoner was living as a servant, testified that one morning, while she was at market, the girl gathered up a quantity of clothing and went away. When next seen by the lady she was in a station house for drunkenness, and some of the stolen articles were found upon her.

John Smith was convicted of the larceny of chickens. A policeman in the suburbs heard the cry of chickens at a neighboring coop, and hastened to it in time to see the prisoner drop two old hens and run away. He was easily caught, however, and could only plead in defense that the chickens were not worth five dollars.

Reiner Etenfield, a Swede, was convicted of a charge of assault and battery upon one of his compatriots. The prisoner, under the influence of liquor, one day undertook to whip everybody in his boarding-house, including the prosecutor.

Robert and Catherine Wells (colored) were convicted of several charges of larceny. They went about like professional thieves, engaging board at one place, and hiring themselves as domestics at another, and robbing each at the first opportunity.

John McCullough and Michael Lynn were convicted of the charge of entering a house with intent to steal.

DAS SAENGERFEST.

The Great Musical Festival in Baltimore—The Societies which will Participate.

The Baltimore *American* of last evening says:—The preparations for the great Saengerfest absorb all the energy of our German citizens. There will be over two thousand visiting musicians here by Saturday next, and, of course, a grand holiday will be observed by our German population during the existence of the fest. The music promises to be the finest ever heard in Baltimore, and in all probability as fine as any musical festival has ever produced in the United States. It will not, of course, come up to the Boston Jubilee in massiveness, but will be no mean counterpart, in harmonious blending of trained voices with powerful orchestration, to that successful affair.

The last rehearsal of Handel's oratorio of *The Messiah* will take place on Friday night at the Maryland Institute. This will include all the solos by Mesdames Johanna Rotter and Friederici and Herrs Franz Himmer and Joseph Hermanns.

The following is a full list of the various societies from abroad that will take part in the festival, together with the number of members represented on the occasion. Those from New York city and State are as follows:—

Mozart Verein	38	Saengerbund, Brooklyn	40
Harmonie Ges. Verein	20	Leiderhain Ges. Ver	30
Harlem Mænnerchor	20	Mænnerchor, Utica	20
Frauenlob Ges. Verein	20	Mozart Mænnerchor	21
Sing. Akademie	20	Harmonie Ges. Ver.	30
Germania Ges. Verein	22	Aurora Ges. Ver., Newark	45
Concordia Mænnerchor	27		
Social Mænnerchor	20	Euphonia Ges. Ver	25
Deutscher Leiderkranz	74	Arion Mænner. Ges. Ver	60
Leidertafel der ver So. Re	21	Beethoven Mænner.	45
Teutonia Mænnerchor	54	Quart. Club, Hoboken	35
Schillerbund Ges. Ver	59	Saengerbund, N. Y.	64
Deutscher, Leiderkranz, Williamsburg	29	Quartette Club, N. Y.	20
		Arminia, "	20
		Melomanen, "	25
Orpheus Ges. Ver	20	Schmaebischer Saenger	22

This makes a total of nine hundred and twenty-six singers from New York city and State. The Mozart Verein of New York city and the Saengerbund of Brooklyn each bring a band of sixteen performers, making in all nine hundred and fifty-eight musicians.

The following is a correct list from the Executive Committee Room of the societies from Philadelphia city and the surrounding State, and the places at which they will be quartered during the week:—

Name of Society.	*Members.*	*Where Quartered.*
Mænnerchor	60	17 South Liberty street.
Liedertafel	37	67 Central avenue.
Saengerbund	67	Turner Hall, 300 W. Pratt
Cæcilia Ges. Verein	28	Cor. Eden and Pratt.
Germania Mænnerchor	20	Ind. Tur. Hall, 45 E. Pratt.
Junger Mænnerchor	67	Gilmor House.
Leiderkranz	46	Mechanics Hall, W. Fayte
Leid'r'l dd fr Gem'nae	50	H. Hess, McClellan's al.
Orpheus	20	89 Low street.
Arion	20	102 N. Gay street.
Teutonia Saengerbund	20	Cor. Ann and Fayette.
Cæcilia Mænnerchor	20	74 N. Gay street.
Concordia Mænnerchor	39	51 Harrison street.
Concordia Ges. Ver	32	Cor. Lomb'd and Albem.
Beethoven Leiderkranz	34	237 W. Pratt street.
Allemania	21	57 President street.
Polyhymnia	20	19 N. Frederick street.
Aurora	20	White Hall Hotel, Bk st.
Mænnerchor, Lancaster	35	129 Franklin street.
Mænnerchor, Reading	28	Cor. Camden and Sharp.
Mænnerchor, Norristn.	8	White Hall Hotel.

This, together with a band of fourteen which will accompany the Philadelphia Mænnerchor, will make a total of six hundred and ninety-eight musicians from the Keystone State.

In addition to these societies, the following organizations will also be represented:—

Where from.	*Members.*
Saengerbund, Wilmington, Delaware	20
Arion Quartette Club, Washington, D. C.	25
Saengerbund, Washington, D. C.	34
Mænnerchor, Columbus, Ohio	27
Virginia Society, Richmond, Va.	26

This makes an actual total of one thousand seven hundred and eighty-seven organized musicians from the United States alone. There will also be musicians from Europe, some of whom have already arrived.

The New York *Times* says that Carl Anschutz has very carefully and effectively prepared the New York section of the Saengerbund for the festival by weekly rehearsals for several months. On Sunday a rehearsal was held under his direction at the Germania Assembly Rooms, and on Friday evening next the final general rehearsal of the New York section will be held at the same place. The singers of the New York section will leave that city, with a number of non-singing members, by a special train on Saturday morning, arriving in Baltimore on Saturday evening.

The services of the brilliant pianist, Miss Alida Topp, have been secured for the concert on Tuesday night, at which she will give Von Weber's Concertstueck with orchestral accompaniment.

GENERALITIES.

Rescued from a Sand Bank.

Two little daughters of Mrs. Pyke, living near Thornton, Ind., on Saturday afternoon, while playing in a gravel pit with a baby brother some fifteen or eighteen months old, were buried by the caving of the bank above them. It seems the girls were digging into the bank with the babe sitting at their feet before them. The fallen gravel knocked the two little girls backwards, covering one of them to the waist; the other to the neck, but leaving their heads out, while the little fellow was entirely covered up to the depth of two or three feet. The girls gave the alarm, when Mr. Silas Patten, who happened to be within hearing, ran to the rescue, relieving the two girls. They told him that the babe was at the feet of one, and she felt him move just before she was relieved, when, by the fortunate presence of a shovel, and by a vigorous effort, the little fellow was soon dug out, but life, to all appearances, gone. Before the doctor reached there, however, the child had revived. The girls, aged about six and eight severally, are not seriously injured, and, so far as can be seen, the babe is not dangerously hurt.

The Suez Canal.

The *Neue Freie Presse* of Vienna states that the great Austrian capitalists and contractors are now directing their energies towards the development of various projects in Turkey, and adds:—

In view of the great expansion of commerce which the Suez Canal and the Turkish railways will create in the empire, it is proposed, among other works of magnitude, to make spacious harbors for the chief seaports, such as Constantinople—which is totally without accommodation of the kind—Salonica, etc. As regards Turkish railways, the nearest connecting point with Austria will now be Sissek, and not Brod, as formerly. Here the junction with the southern line will be effected, and by this means the route from Trieste to Fiume, via Northern Italy to Southern France, will be accomplished. In the other direction the State Railway from Gros Kikanda to Belgrade will be constructed, and thence be connected with the Servian Railway.

By "harbors" must here be meant "docks" or "quays," as Constantinople, it need hardly be said, possesses one of the finest natural harbors in the world.

The Infernal Regions Discovered.

From the Indianapolis Sentinel.

Mr. A. Rabb, a farmer who resides about three miles west of the city, brought a strange story in on Saturday. Mr. Rabb has a son-in-law living on a farm about four miles from Lafayette, named Mr. Miller. Mr. Miller has a German laborer, who, in ploughing over a corn-field, struck the upper crust of something very much like the infernal regions. A suffocating odor was first emitted, followed by a dense volume of smoke. According to the German's statement, the stench was several degrees above the flavor of the Illinois street gutter. A sheet of flame soon burst from this terrible volcano, and a great conflagration was imminent for a time, but the flames were finally subdued by a few shovelfuls of earth tossed in the mouth of the crater. The lava thrown out looked very much like Castile soap, only it was not so highly perfumed. On the contrary, it was exceedingly offensive. It ignites easily, and burns as freely as brimstone. The German was badly frightened, and after viewing the scene in utter bewilderment for a time, ejaculated, "Vell, dat is h—ll!" We understand that Professor Cox will examine the ground, and if it should prove to be an entrance to the infernal regions, he will send for Parson Brownlow to look further into it. The people of Lafayette are greatly alarmed, and already it is said that a roaring noise can be heard underneath that doomed city. We await further developments with intense anxiety. Many persons may think this a hoax, but it is not. Mr. Rabb doesn't look like a man who would deceive a whole community about as trifling a thing as the discovery of hell in Indiana.

SECOND EDITION

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

Interesting News from Europe—Constitutional Reforms in the French Empire—The International Rowing Match.

FROM EUROPE.

Important Changes in the French Government.

By Atlantic Cable.

LONDON, July 7.—The rumor prevalent here that Spain has applied to France to urge upon the Government of the United States to preserve a strict neutrality regarding Cuba is entirely unfounded and is simply a canard.

Notwithstanding official denials, modifications in the present French Ministry are imminent. It is believed that M. Rouher, after presenting a system of personal government, is almost certain to retire from the Cabinet in order to give place to a new combination representing parliamentary government. This may be regarded as constitutional revolution.

Emile Ollivier is almost sure to become the chief of the new Ministry. The Emperor, it is said, is willing to abandon the arbitrary power which he has wielded since the *coup d'etat*, and to share the government of the country with the legislative body. The Senate will shortly assemble to carry out the organic changes referred to.

This Morning's Quotations.

By Atlantic Cable.

LONDON, July 8—A. M.—Consols for money, 93⅛, and for account, 93⅜. Five-twenties quiet at 81⅞. Railways quiet; Erie, 19½; Illinois Central, 95⅛.

LIVERPOOL, July 8—A. M.—Cotton a shade firmer; uplands, 12⅛d.; Orleans, 12⅜d. The sales to-day will reach 10,000 bales. Breadstuffs firm. Other articles unchanged.

LONDON, July 8—A. M.—Sugar, to arrive, easier, but not lower.

This Afternoon's Quotations.

LONDON, July 8—P. M.—Illinois Central, 95⅛. Other articles unchanged.

LIVERPOOL, July 8—P. M.—Cotton a shade firmer. The sales of the day are now estimated at 12,000 bales. Red wheat, 9s. 3d.@9s. 4d. Flour, 24s. Lard firmer, but not higher. Cheese, 64s. Tallow, 45s.

LONDON, July 8—P. M.—Sugar, on the spot, easier, but not lower.

Cotton at Havre opened flat.

FROM NEW YORK.

The Harvard Crew.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

NEW YORK, July 8.—The Harvard crew arrived here this morning, *en route* to England. The crew consists of A. R. Loring, bow; W. H. Simmons, stroke; Sylvester W. Rice and George Bass, with Burnham, coxswain. They are staying at the Astor House until Saturday, when they will leave for England by the City of Paris.

FROM NEW ENGLAND.

A Man Killed.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

KEENE, N. H., July 8.—A man named Henry Driscoll was run over and instantly killed by a passing train here last night.

Fire in New Hampshire.

CONCORD, N. H., July 8.—A fire in Fisherville this morning damaged the stock of G. W. Abbott, $8000; H. C. Sadwick, $2000; McNeil & Carter, $1000. Abbott insured for $3500, building insured for $1500.

Stock Quotations by Telegraph—1 P.M.

Glendenning, Davis & Co. report through their New York house the following:—

N. Y. Cent. R.	194⅜	Western Union Tel.	37⅜
Ph. and Res. R.	98	Toledo and Wabash	72⅛
Mich. S. and N. I. R.	108⅝	Mil. & St. Paul R.	74½
Cle. and Pitt. R.	107⅜	Mil. & St. Paul pref.	85⅛
Chi. and N. W. com.	80⅞	Adams Express	59⅜
Chi. and N. W. pref.	95	Wells, Fargo & Co.	26⅝
Chi. and R. I. R.	116⅜	United States	69
Pitts. F. W. & Chi. R.	151⅞	Tennessee 6s, new	57⅜
Pacific Mail Steam.	90⅛	Gold	135⅜

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Thursday, July 8, 1869.

There is no perceptible change in the main features of our Money market to-day, and the continued stringency has created much disappointment in financial and business circles. The cause is not very clear, but we are inclined to attribute the condition to a real scarcity of currency in the Eastern markets generally, and resulting from a steady drain towards the South and West. That money is really scarce is evident from the rapid absorption during the past week with little effect on the condition of the markets. During the midsummer holidays, however, the requirements of trade will be small, so that business is not likely to suffer from a lack of capital, whilst Secretary Boutwell is disposed to ease the market as far as the law permits. For this purpose he has instructed the Assistant Treasurer at New York to purchase $3,000,000 of bonds on Friday, subject to the future disposition of Congress. The Treasury balance has been already reduced $6,000,000 since July 1, in the purchase of bonds and for the use of the army.

The rates on call remain at 6@8 per cent., and discounts at 8@10 per cent. for prime paper.

Gold advanced from 125⅛ to 135⅛ at noon. Government bonds are quiet, but a little stronger.

There was a decidedly better feeling in the stock market this morning, but not much activity. State loans were neglected. City sixes were quiet but steady at 100 for the new issues.

Reading Railroad was stronger and sold at 49⅛@49 3-16, b. o.; Pennsylvania Railroad was unchanged, closing at 56¾; Camden and Amboy Railroad sold to a limited extent at 130⅜, a slight decline; Lehigh Valley Railroad was taken at 56, and Oil Creek and Allegheny Railroad at 42⅜; 41½ was bid for Little Schuylkill Railroad; 55¼ for Minehill Railroad; 36 for North Pennsylvania; 37 for Catawissa Railroad preferred; and 31¼ for Philadelphia and Erie Railroad.

Canal stocks were extremely quiet. Sales of Schuylkill Navigation preferred at 21, b. o. 36¼ was offered for Lehigh Navigation.

Coal shares were inactive. 4⅞ was bid for New York and Middle and 5 for Fulton.

In Bank stocks the only transaction was in Mechanics', which sold at 32½.

In Passenger Railway shares nothing was done. 47¾ was bid for Second

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

Editorial Opinions of the Leading Journals Upon Current Topics—Compiled Every Day for the Evening Telegraph.

CONCERNING THE "LOW IRISH."

From the N. Y. World.

Statistics are sometimes the most amazing and bewildering things in the world; a few columns of dry, prosy, and barren looking figures, and a few bald official facts sometimes knock on the head the most popular and widely accepted beliefs, and scatter to the winds the most dearly cherished prejudices. The last British mail, for instance, brought to us a summary of "The First Annual Report of the Registrar of Marriages, Births, and Deaths in Ireland"—which is the first complete and authentic statement ever made by official authority concerning these evidences of the social habits, the morals, and the health of the people of that portion of the British dominions. Now, we can imagine the avidity with which the hater of the "low Irish" would seize upon this report with the expectation of finding in it ample justification for and proof of the opinions which he entertains and expresses concerning the thriftlessness, the immorality, and the ignorance of this despised race. "Now we have it!" such a one would exclaim in the joy of his heart. "Here are the figures, prepared by the officers of the British Government, according to law, and therefore unquestionably correct! Now, let us see what sort of people these wild Irishmen are at home, where they are not elevated and refined by the example and precept of a superior people; where they are wholly under the control of their priests; and where they do not inhale the air of this blessed land of freedom!" Naturally, the first page to which our anti-Irish friend would turn would be that on which was recorded the number of illegitimate births. "An ignorant, degraded, reckless, and immoral people"—and these are the epithets most in use among radical politicians and clergymen in the United States when speaking of Irishmen—will be sure to care little for the sanctity of marriage and to give full rein to their passion and lust. Well, what are the facts? The proportion of illegitimate births to the total number of births in Ireland is 38 to each 1000. More than there ought to be, of course; but in England—enlightened and Protestant England—the proportion is 64 to each 1000; and in Scotland—Bible-loving and God-fearing Scotland—it is 99 to each 1000! Here is a fearful disappointment. The figures, according to all the ideas and beliefs of those who sneer at the "low Irish," ought to be reversed; Scotland, the land of Knox and the stronghold of Presbyterianism, should be the most virtuous of the three kingdoms; England, the bulwark of the blessed Reformation, should not be far behind; and priest-ridden Ireland should, by all the rules of logic, be steeped to the lips in vice. But these illogical figures will not square with the theories, and persist in showing that England is nearly twice and Scotland nearly three times as depraved in this matter as Ireland.

But this is not the worst of it. There is one portion of Ireland, the province of Connaught, which is almost exclusively peopled by Celts and Roman Catholics, the proportions being ninety-five of the former to five of all other races and creeds; and there is another portion, the province of Ulster, where the population is about equally divided between Protestants and Roman Catholics, the Protestants being almost wholly of Scotch blood and of the Presbyterian faith. And in the province of Connaught the proportion of illegitimate births is only 19 in each 1000, while in the province of Ulster it is 62 to each 1000. Scotland, as a whole, is almost three times as immoral as Ireland, as a whole; but the province in Ireland which has one-half of its population people of Scotch blood is more than three times as immoral as the adjacent province which is peopled almost wholly by full-blooded Irishmen and blinded Papists. What has the Evangelical Alliance in New York to say to this? There is nothing to show that all of the illegitimate births in Ulster are to be charged to the Scotch population of that district; for all that appears to the contrary, the Irish half of the population may be responsible for part of them; but may it not be concluded that if a population half Irish and half Scotch, half Catholic and half Protestant, is three times as immoral as one which is almost wholly Irish and Catholic, the Scotch are the most in fault, and that they have probably led their Irish neighbors into temptation? And is not this conclusion greatly strengthened by the fact that Scotland, in which there is a very small Irish population, has three times as much wickedness of this nature as Ireland, in which there is a very small Scotch population?

At this stage of his investigations, our anti-Celtic friend would probably throw away the Registrar's report in disgust; but, should he do so, he would deprive himself of the consolation which he might derive from certain tables which seem to show that, although the Irish are twice as virtuous as the English, and three times as virtuous as the Scotch, they are twice as ignorant as the English and four times as ignorant as the Scotch, and that nearly one-half of the Irish in Ireland are so sunken in darkness that they are unable to write their own names. It seems that 100 in every 259 of the Irish bridegrooms, and 100 in every 199 of the Irish brides, sign the marriage register with a mark, as being unable to write their names; while in England the proportion is 100 in 413 of the men and 100 in 309 of the women, and in Scotland only 100 in 872 males and 100 in 419 females. This seems all the more inexplicable since, for the last twenty-five years, Ireland has enjoyed a much better and more general supply of the means of education than England, and almost as good as that of Scotland. It has been ingeniously suggested that this apparent prevalence of ignorance among the Irish is more apparent than real, and that Paddy and Bridget abstained from signing their names, not because they could not, but because they would not, by reason of a certain superstition which exists among them, and which leads them to "attach some sort of dread significance to the signing of their names, and to imagine that there is greater caution and prudence in only making their mark." There may be something in this; but to pursue that branch of the subject would lead us into metaphysics, and we desire to confine ourselves to facts.

The figures of this report also smash into flinders certain pet beliefs concerning the recklessness and improvidence of the Irish in marrying at a too tender age, and without first waiting until they have cages into which to put their birds. The marriages in Ireland, in the year covered by the report, were only one in every 207 persons, while the marriages in England, during the same year, were one in every 115, and in Scotland one in 137. And while in Scotland 74 of the males and 219 of the females out of every 1000, and in England 66 of the males and 200 of the females out of every 1000, who were married, were under 21 years of age, in reckless and improvident Ireland only 37 of the males and 181 of the females out of every 1000 who entered into the holy state of matrimony were minors. So that it appears, by these inexorable figures, that the wild Irishman is more prudent than the sober Englishman and the thrifty Scot in agreeing to take upon himself the duty of providing bread for other mouths besides his own, and of swelling the population of the Queen's dominions. The common belief, also, that the Irish are more prolific than other people receives an apparent contradiction from this report. The percentage of births to the entire population in Ireland is 2½; in England, a little more than 3½; and in Scotland nearly 3¾. But it must be remembered that in Ireland nearly all the births are those of children born in wedlock, while more than 6 per cent. of the births in England and nearly 10 per cent. of those in Scotland are illegitimate, and the great streams of emigration from Ireland carry away a larger proportion of young than old people. The facts we have given are worthy of attention; we commend them to the prayerful consideration of the timid souls who look forward to the ruin of this country by means of the hordes of "low Irish" who are weekly landed on our shores.

TAMMANY HALL ON THE NEXT PRESIDENCY.

From the N. Y. Herald.

Tammany Hall is a power in the land. The city tax levy of twenty odd millions is enough to show it; for Tammany rules the city, and the city has become strong enough to carry the State, and the State is the mainstay of the Democratic party of the United States. Hence the outgivings of Tammany on the political situation mean something. Accordingly the party views, doctrines and hints thrown out from Tammany on the "glorious Fourth" are entitled to special attention, foreshadowing, as they do, the present position and future course of the irrepressible Democracy.

First, then, after a solemn, a very solemn ode from De Witt Van Buren—and there is a poet among the Van Burens, as there have been statesmen, politicians, wits, and philosophers—after a poem from a Van Buren, calling us to

"Look where broken laws, neglected oaths, and shattered States proclaim
The triumph of the hollow heart, the glory of its shame,"

Judge Garvin proceeded to the nomination of Governor Hoffman as the Democratic candidate for President in 1872, and at the same time defined his platform. The learned Judge in the course of his remarks said:—"But the day will come—when the soldier who now occupies the White House, when his term of office shall expire—that we will send to be President a man from the city of New York, by the aid of the votes of the people of this great country, who will do honor to that position, and who will demand atonement from England and from Spain for the terrible outrages which they have perpetrated upon this country;" all of which was received with enthusiastic applause. Having thus cleared the ground for Governor Hoffman and his foreign policy to the satisfaction of the assembled sachems, another step was taken touching our domestic affairs in foreshadowing the Democratic programme for 1872.

Senator Stockton, of New Jersey, was assigned to this important duty, and discharged it with the ability of a regular old-time Democratic constitutional expounder. He took the ground that from the mode adopted by Congress of enforcing upon the late Rebel States the condition precedent of the adoption of the fifteenth constitutional amendment, establishing universal manhood suffrage of all colors, the ratification of this amendment will be null and void, "and the attempt to enforce it revolution." Speaking of the States required by law to adopt it, Mr. Stockton said:—"These States are deprived of a free vote. They are to be coerced to a vote that alters the constitutions of the United States and of New Jersey fundamentally," and "I pronounce it violence and revolution." He further said that "the question of who votes and who does not vote sinks into insignificance compared with the fundamental alteration of our system of government which is proposed, and the fraud and violence by which our home-born liberties are to be wrested from us." This is plain and strong speaking; but where do these opinions of Mr Stockton stop? They carry us back to 1860. They cover not only the fifteenth amendment establishing universal negro suffrage, but the fourteenth in reference to civil rights, the national debt, the Rebel debt, etc., and the thirteenth, abolishing slavery; for they were all carried by an enforced ratification upon the unreconstructed Southern States. We know, too, that it was General Frank Blair's letter, declaring all these reconstruction proceedings "unconstitutional, revolutionary, null, and void," that killed last year's Tammany Presidential ticket of Seymour and Blair from the start. And that ought to be the last of this question.

But there is still another point and incident in Mr. Stockton's speech deserving of notice. In his reference to a recent decision of Chief Justice Chase, leaning towards the Jeffersonian dogma of State sovereignty, our reporter assures us that there was a spontaneous outbreak of applause in Tammany among the small and the "big Indians," which was the special incident of the day's proceedings. From this we infer that Mr. Chase, as a strong and thoroughly acceptable candidate for the Democracy, has gained a hold among the rank and file of the party which places him to-day far ahead of all other competitors, not excepting Governor Hoffman.

Mayor Hall followed the regular orator of the day, Mr. Stockton, in one of his never failing, facetious, and pungent speeches. The salient points of his somewhat discursive and miscellaneous remarks were these:—That "the Army of the Potomac is keeping alive the embers of civil war" (a very suggestive remark); that General Grant is responsible for the lack of anything like practical sympathy from the Government for the Cubans, and that we (the Democracy) must make an issue of this in the coming fall campaign; that, like Andrew Johnson, General Grant, before the end of his term, will be turned out of his party, and on account of his division of the spoils; that "four-fifths of what is said about the Alabama claims is the sheerest humbug in the world;" that give the Democratic party a chance and there will be practical sympathy, and to some purpose, for both Cuba and Ireland; that the Democracy expect something from the Virginia election, and that in the fall they will be wide awake in Pennsylvania and New York.

Thus it will be seen that the powerful fifteen-inch columbiads—Cuba and the Alabama claims—apparently neglected by the administration, are to be turned in New York against it this fall, and that impracticable as are the views of Senator Stockton on reconstruction, the issues suggested by Mayor Hall are such as will be apt, in the coming October and November elections, to bring out the full strength of the Democracy against the demoralized and disorganized Republicans. If, as they say, it takes something like a defeat to wake up the energies of General Grant, there is a prospect that he will be thoroughly roused by the coming fall elections.

PRUSSIA AS A NAVAL POWER.

From the N. Y. Times.

Nothing in the history of modern Europe is more remarkable than the sudden development of Prussia into a great power—in the actual, and not merely in the diplomatic sense of the term. It is but three years ago since the European world was electrified by the sudden revelation of the fact that Prussia was no longer a second-class power, tolerated formally rather than accepted as an equal by France, England, and the other hereditary "great powers" of Europe, but a nation that could not only hold her own in a great war, but which could absolutely crush a formidable military power, by sheer strength, in one-tenth of the time it formerly took to settle a national duel. And although the weakness of Austria, through her obstinate adherence to exploded military traditions, caused her to fall an easy victim to her younger rival, it was still manifest that the splendid system of military organization which had converted the entire male population of Prussia into a standing army, without unduly drawing upon the productive resources of the nation, and the judgment and quickness displayed by the Prussian Government in seizing upon and adopting the latest improvements in the science of warfare, had made Prussia the most formidable military power on the continent. The overwhelming power of the breech-loader, practically exemplified at Sadowa, was at once recognized throughout Europe, and even France, with her splendid traditions and gigantic armaments, felt a shiver of alarm from which she has scarcely yet recovered. And now that the entire population of North Germany has been practically brought within the reach of the Prussian recruiting sergeant, it is scarcely an exaggeration to call her the greatest military power in Europe.

But it is clear that Prussia, under the virtual rule of a statesman like Count Bismark, is not content to remain a military power and nothing else. The scarcely concealed object of Prussia in forcing on the war with Denmark was the acquisition of maritime advantages which would enable her to attain the position of a great naval power, and with characteristic energy Count Bismark has not neglected a single available opportunity of adding to the naval strength of his country. The most powerful iron-clad in the world, built for the Sultan, and offered to the English Government, was snapped up by the ever-watchful Bismark; two other iron-clads, of almost equal strength, have since been added to the Prussian fleet; all that engineering skill can do has been done in designing a second Portsmouth or Cherbourg in the newly-acquired possession on the Baltic, and we now learn that Russia regards the naval preponderance of Prussia in that sea with undisguised jealousy and alarm, while the English papers are already beginning to speak of her as a formidable rival in the supremacy of the European seas, so long claimed as the unquestioned perquisite of the ideal "Britannia." And at a time when every nation may be said to have a fresh start in naval matters, this perturbation among the older naval powers is not unnatural. What the ultimate effect on the European "balance of power" may be remains to be seen; but there can be no doubt that hereafter Prussia will be able to exercise an influence in European affairs at large scarcely inferior to that hitherto possessed by France and England. Even now neither of these powers would much relish the spectacle of the Prussian iron-clad fleet taking an experimental cruise in the Channel or the Mediterranean. For the future, we fancy, the views of Prussia with regard to little tamily difficulties between European nations will be consulted with a good deal more deference than has formerly been the case.

WHAT IS NEEDED IN THE COUNTRY.

From the N. Y. Times.

We gave place yesterday to a letter from an occasional correspondent in the country, in which the writer, in a rather facetious vein, discusses the plans lately devised by the *Tribune* for securing honest candidates jor the State Legislature in the rural districts, and sets forth the practical difficulties in the way of putting them into operation. There is much force in what our correspondent says. We agree with him in believing the plan in meeting secretly, for the purpose of naming candidates, to be unwise and impracticable. Our friends in the country have already a much better method than this for securing the nomination of proper men, and they have only to carry it out to secure the best results. There are no close political corporations of any kind in the country. There the Republican organizations, unlike those in this city, are open to all persons who belong to the Republican party, and all members of that party are free to participate in caucuses and primaries for the selection of delegates to nominating conventions. If, therefore, the rank and file of the party desire that honest men should be nominated, they have only to attend these preliminary meetings, and by voice and vote secure the selection not only of "leading" but of "honest" men as delegates to the conventions. Let this be done, and there will be no need of "Citizens' Associations" in the counties to assist in defeating dishonest candidates. The great body of Republican voters are in favor of honest men and honest measures, and they have only to be true to themselves, and to make use of the simple and practicable party machinery already in existence among them, to secure the prevalence of their views, without resorting to untried and perhaps impracticable measures. They have the matter in their own hands. We "entreat" our Republican friends in the country to consider it seriously. Let every member of the party conscientiously attend the caucuses, and secure the election of honest delegates to the nominating conventions. Nothing else is required; and the Republican party has the right to expect of every member the performance of this simple duty.

A word as to Citizens' Associations in the counties. The organization at whose head stands the name of the venerable Peter Cooper has accomplished an immense amount of good in this city, by keeping down taxation and preventing the consummation of dishonest jobs. Its service in this respect cannot be too highly estimated. At the same time, it is, we think, open to question whether the establishment of such societies in the country will lead to any good results that cannot be equally well secured by simpler, more familiar, and more practicable methods.

OUR CHINESE.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

While we have given some time and thought to the problem of Chinese immigration, we have not attained a final solution, and have no opinion respecting it that we seek to impose on others. It may be that further knowledge and consideration will induce us to unite in the demand that this immigration be stopped, though our present leaning is adverse to this. But whatever may or should be done as to future sojourners from the Flowery Land, there are certain intermediate propositions which no republican or true democrat, no American of Revolutionary faith or stock, and, above all, no Christian, can possibly demur to. They are as follows:—

I. The Chinese already in our country were fully authorized to come among us. Our laws, our customs, the genius of our institutions, assured them a welcome and the fullest protection for their persons and property. For every case of robbery, abuse, or maltreatment of a Chinaman in this country, our Government owes full reparation, and cannot, without gross perfidy, refuse to respond favorably to any demand for indemnity which China may see fit to make.

II. Since it is notorious that the Chinese are habitually abused, maltreated, robbed, and every way wronged by our countrymen, while the laws of the States wherein they are mainly found conspire against them by refusing them opportunity to testify in courts of justice, it would be idle to set up that these wrongs are the forbidden acts of a few bad men. California, as a body politic, makes herself the accomplice and shield of the wrong-doers.

III. The pretense that the Chinese on our Pacific coast are slaves is false. Having no money at home, and accustomed to work there for $2 per month, they are solicited by capitalists or speculators who tell them, "We will pay your passage to America, and allow you to work it out for $4 per month; that done, you can sell your labor to whomsoever you will for $20 to $30 per month"—which they do. This contract may be usurious, but the poor fellows close with the best terms offered them, and are no more slaves than is any one who, being in debt, contracts to work it out.

IV. Most of us profess to be Christians after some sort, and expect the conversion of China to Christianity. But every Chinese who spends a few years in America, and then returns to his native land (as nearly all who survive do), becomes inevitably an obstacle to the conversion of his country. He says to them, "Never believe what these missionaries tell you about Christians and Christianity. I have tried them thoroughly, and know by sad experience that they are ruffians, robbers, and cruel tyrants, abusing the weak and helpless stranger as no true disciple of Confucius ever did or will do. Beware of them!" Five thousand pious missionaries may wear out their lives commending Christianity to the Chinese without counteracting all the evils that the Californians have already done.

V. While we do not finally decide that Chinese immigration is a good thing, we are strongly moved to do so by some of the arguments by which it is resisted. Thus, Hon. Eugene Casserly, Democratic United States Senator, in his recent speech at San Francisco, says:—

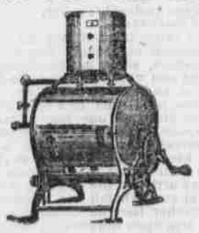
"It is the duty of every class of men to unite to prevent the introduction of the Chinese. If they come in contact only with the common laborers today, to-morrow they will be in competition with the mason, the bricklayer, the carpenter, and the machinist, for they are the most frugal, industrious, and ingenious people on the face of the earth. Look at the splendid granite bufiding occupied by Wells, Fargo & Co., the stone of which was cut in China, and was built by Chinamen. Men who can do such work for less than half the price paid white mechanics were an injury to the State, and he would unite with any party that would use energetic means to keep them out of the country. There was only one party that could be depended upon for that purpose, and that was the true old Democracy."

—If this be sound, logical statesmanship, then the Chinese have only to become idle, dissolute, clumsy, and rapacious, to render them valuable acquisitions to a rising State. Let them combine to ask more for their work than others do, or to do less for the money they receive, and they will be welcomed to our soil and to Democratic fellowship.

Mr. Casserly boasts that his party is the only dependence for "energetic means to keep them out of the party." That is too probable. But, as that country is every way out of power, cannot pass an act of Congress, nor expound one, nor execute it, the "energetic means" at its command are restricted to the bludgeon, the brickbat, the slung-shot, the revolver, and such little amenities of assault, robbery, and arson, to which the Chinese have hitherto been subjected in California. What the Democracy of that State can do in the way of legislation is mainly of a negative kind; that is, the State can pass laws to screen her Caucasian ruffians from the righteous penalties of their misdeeds, when the victims are nothing but Chinese. This she has done; this, so long as she has Democratic rulers, she will probably continue to do. But still the Chinese flock hither; so the Democratic "means," though clearly "energetic," seem nowise effectual.

What then?

GAS LIGHT FOR THE COUNTRY.



SAFE, RELIABLE, AND ECONOMICAL.

PLACED OUTSIDE OF BUILDINGS!!

FERRIS & CO.'S

AUTOMATIC GAS MACHINES

Have been in successful operation for eleven years, and in all cases given perfect satisfaction. The light is much superior to that of city gas, at much less cost. The many accidents arising from the use of KEROSENE and COAL OIL LAMPS and worthless gas machines should induce persons to adopt a safe, economical, and satisfactory light. The simplicity of our machine, its slow motion, its superiority over all others on account of its REVOLVING evaporator, which takes up all the carbon from the material, and the fact that it will run for years without cost for repairs, recommend it above all others in the market. The machine can be seen in operation at our Office, where explanations and references will be given.

FERRIS & CO.,
6 1tuths 3m8p) No. 327 CHESNUT Street, Philada.
Best quality of GASOLINE always on hand.

FLOUR.

CHOICE FAMILY FLOUR.

For the Trade or at Retail.

EVERY BARREL WARRANTED.

Keystone Flour Mills,

Nos. 19 and 21 GIRARD Avenue,
6 19 1mrp East of Front street.

NEW SPICED SALMON,

FIRST OF THE SEASON.

ALBERT C. ROBERTS,

Dealer in Fine Groceries,

11 7t Corner ELEVENTH and VINE Streets.

WATCHES, JEWELRY.

LEWIS LADOMUS & CO.
DIAMOND DEALERS & JEWELERS.
WATCHES, JEWELRY & SILVER WARE.
WATCHES and JEWELRY REPAIRED.
802 Chestnut St., Phila.

Ladies' and Gents' Watches,

AMERICAN AND IMPORTED,

Of the most celebrated makers.

FINE VEST CHAINS AND LEONTINES,

in 14 and 18 karat.

DIAMOND an other Jewelry of the latest designs.

Engagement and Wedding Rings, in 18-karat and coin.

Solid Silver-Ware for Bridal Presents, Table Cutlery, Plated Ware, etc. 3 27¾

ESTABLISHED 1828.

WATCHES, JEWELRY,
CLOCKS, SILVERWARE, and
FANCY GOODS.

G. W. RUSSELL,

NO. 22 N. SIXTH STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

WILLIAM B. WARNE & CO.,
Wholesale Dealers in
WATCHES AND JEWELRY,
S. E. corner SEVENTH and CHESNUT Streets,
3 27] Second floor, and late of No. 35 S. THIRD St.

COPARTNERSHIPS.

THE FIRM OF TILLINGHAST & HILT having been dissolved, the undersigned takes this method to inform the public that he will still continue the business of an Insurance Agent at the old office, No. 409 WALNUT Street.

All kinds of Insurance placed in reliable Companies, and all losses promptly adjusted and settled, as heretofore.

Your patronage is respectfully solicited.

JOSEPH TILLINGHAST.
Philadelphia, July 1, 1869. 7 1 7t

THE UNDERSIGNED, OF THE LATE FIRM of Tillinghast & Hilt, hereby announces to his friends, and the public generally, that he has removed to No. 117 South FOURTH Street, Basement, where he will still continue the General Insurance Business.

With thanks for their patronage in the past, he solicits a continuance of the same.

DAVID B. HILT.
Philadelphia, July 1, 1869. 7 1 7t

ICE CREAM AND WATER ICE.

THE NEAPOLITAN

ICE CREAM AND WATER ICES.

THE PUREST AND BEST IN THE WORLD.

This celebrated Brick Ice Cream and Water Ice can be carried in a paper to any part of the city, as you would candy. Fifteen or twenty different kinds of them are kept constantly on hand, and ONE HUNDRED DIFFERENT FLAVORS can be made to order for those who desire to have something never before seen in the United States, and superior to any Ice Cream made in Europe.

Principal Depot—No. 1234 WALNUT Street.
Branch Store—No. 1020 SPRING GARDEN Street.
115 F. J. ALLEGRETTI.

HOUSE-WARMING WITH STEAM—We are prepared to warm Dwellings and Buildings of all classes with our Patent-improved LOW STEAM APPARATUS,

Which, for efficiency and economy, rivals all similar methods.

H. BELFIELD & CO.,
3m No. 435 North BROAD Street.

TO THE PUBLIC.—THE FINEST AND largest assortment of the latest styles of Boots, Gaiters, and Shoes for Men and Boys can be had at

ERNEST SOPP'S
Large Establishment,
4 2 6m No. 230 N. NINTH Street.

DR. F. GIRARD, VETERINARY SURGEON, treats all diseases of horses and cattle, and all surgical operations, with efficient accommodations for horses, at his Infirmary, No. 200 MARSHALL Street, above Poplar. 1 16

WINES.

HER MAJESTY CHAMPAGNE.

DUNTON & LUSSON,

215 SOUTH FRONT STREET.

THE ATTENTION OF THE TRADE IS solicited to the following very Choice Wines, etc., for sale by

DUNTON & LUSSON,
215 SOUTH FRONT STREET.

CHAMPAGNES.—Agents for her Majesty, Duc de Montebello, Carte Bleue, Carte Blanche, and Charles Farre's Grand Vin Eugenie, and Vin Imperial, M. Kleeman & Co., of Mayence, Sparkling Moselle and RHINE WINES.

MADEIRAS.—Old Island, South Side Reserve.

SHERRIES.—F. Rudolphe, Amontillado, Topaz, Vallette, Pale and Golden Bar, Crown, etc.

PORTS.—Vinho Velho Real, Vallette, and Crown.

CLARETS.—Promis Aine & Cie., Montferrand and Bordeaux, Clarets and Sauterne Wines.

GIN.—"Meder Swan."

BRANDIES.—Hennessey, Otard, Dupuy & Co.'s various vintages. 4 5

CARSTAIRS & McCALL,

Nos. 126 WALNUT and 21 GRANITE Streets,

Importers of

BRANDIES, WINES, GIN, OLIVE OIL, ETC.,

AND

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

For the sale of

PURE OLD RYE, WHEAT, AND BOURBON WHISKIES. 5 28 2p§

CARSTAIRS' OLIVE OIL—AN INVOICE of the above for sale by

CARSTAIRS & McCALL,
5 28 2p§ Nos. 126 WALNUT and 21 GRANITE Sts.

GENT.'S FURNISHING GOODS.

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM

SHIRT MANUFACTORY,

AND GENTLEMEN, FURNISHING STORE.

PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.

All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.

WINCHESTER & CO.,
11 2 No. 706 CHESNUT Street.

H. S. K. C.

Harris' Seamless Kid Gloves,

EVERY PAIR WARRANTED.

EXCLUSIVE AGENTS FOR GENTS' GLOVES.

J. W. SCOTT & CO.,

5 27§rp NO. 814 CHESNUT STREET

THE IMPROVED SHOULDER-SEAM PATtern Shirt, manufactory of RICHARD EAYRS, No 58 N. SIXTH Street, and Gentlemen's Furnishing Good in large variety. Spring Undershirts and Drawers; also Scarfs, Bows, Gloves, Hosiery, Handkerchiefs, Suspenders, etc. 4 3 mwf

COTTON SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS, of all numbers and brands. Tent, Awning, Trunk, and Wagon-cover Duck. Also, Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from thirty to seventy-six inches wide; Paulins, Belting, Sail Twine, etc.

JOHN W. EVERMAN,
1255 No. 108 CHURCH Street (City Stores).

DEAFNESS.—EVERY INSTRUMENT THAT science and skill have invented to assist the hearing in every degree of deafness; also, Respirators; also, Crandall's Patent Crutches, superior to any others in use, at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 South TENTH Street, below Chesnut. 12

BOARDING.

AT NO. 1121 GIRARD STREET MAY BE obtained furnished and unfurnished rooms for lodging. Board also, if desired. 6 1 6t

LOOK! LOOK!! LOOK!!!—WALL PAPERS and Linen Window Shades Manufactured, the cheapest in the city, at JOHNSTON'S Depot, No. 1033 SPRING GARDEN Street, below Eleventh, Branch, No. 307 FEDERAL Street, Camden, New Jersey. 2 25p

CITY ORDINANCES.

COMMON COUNCIL OF PHILADELPHIA
CLERK'S OFFICE,
PHILADELPHIA, June 25, 1869.

In accordance with a Resolution adopted by the Common Council of the City of Philadelphia, on Thursday, the twenty-fourth day of June, 1869, the annexed bill, entitled

"An Ordinance to Authorize a Loan for the Payment of Ground Rents and Mortgages," is hereby published for public information.

JOHN ECKSTEIN,
Clerk of Common Council.

AN ORDINANCE

To Authorize a Loan for the Paymen Ground Rents and Mortgages.

Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia do ordain, That the Mayor of Philadelphia be and he is hereby authorized to borrow, at not less than par, on the credit of the city, from time to time, seven hundred thousand dollars for the payment of ground rents and mortgages held against the city, for which interest not to exceed the rate of six per cent. per annum shall be paid, half yearly, on the first days of January and July, at the office of the City Treasurer. The principal of said loan shall be payable and paid at the expiration of thirty years from the date of the same, and not before, without the consent of the holders thereof; and the certificates therefor, in the usual form of the certificates of city loan, shall be issued in such amounts as the lenders may require, but not for any fractional part of one hundred dollars, or, if required, in amounts of five hundred or one thousand dollars, and it shall be expressed in said certificates that the loan therein mentioned and the interest thereof are payable free from all taxes.

Section 2. Whenever any loan shall be made by virtue thereof; there shall be, by force of this ordinance, annually appropriated out of the income of the corporate estates, and from the sum raised by taxation, a sum sufficient to pay the interest on said certificates, and the further sum of three-tenths of one per centum on the par value of such certificates so issued shall be appropriated quarterly out of said income and taxes to a sinking fund, which fund and its accumulations are hereby especially pledged for the redemption and payment of said certificates.

RESOLUTION TO PUBLISH A LOAN BILL.

Resolved, That the Clerk of Common Council be authorized to publish in two daily newspapers of this city, daily for four weeks, the ordinance presented to the Common Council on Thursday, June 24, 1869, entitled "An Ordinance to Authorize a Loan for the Payment of Ground Rents and Mortgages." And the said Clerk, at the stated meeting of Councils after the expiration of four weeks from the first day of said publication, shall present to this Council one of each of said newspapers for every day in which the same shall have been made. 6 26 24§

SHIPPING.

CHARLESTON, S. C.

THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST

FAST FREIGHT LINE,

EVERY THURSDAY.

The Steamships PROMETHEUS, Captain Gray, and EMPIRE, Captain Snyder,

WILL FORM A REGULAR WEEKLY LINE.

The steamship PROMETHEUS will sail on THURSDAY, July 8, at 4 P. M.

Through bills of lading given in connection with S. C. R. R. to points in the South and Southwest.

Insurance at lowest rates. Rates of freight as low as by any other route. For freight, apply to

E. A. SOUDER & CO.,
2 22 tf DOCK STREET WHARF.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North river, as follows:—

PEREIRE.....Ducheme.....Saturday, May 1
LAFAYETTE.....Rousseau.....Saturday, May 15
ST. LAURENT.....Lemarie.....Saturday, May 29
VILLE DE PARIS.....Surmount.....Saturday, June 12

PRICE OF PASSAGE

in gold (including wine).

TO BREST OR HAVRE.

First Cabin.....$140 Second Cabin.....$80

TO PARIS,

(Including railway tickets, furnished on board.)

First Cabin.....$145 Second Cabin.....$85

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

Medical attendance free of charge.

American travellers going to or returning from the continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line avoid unnecessary risks from transit by English railways and crossing the channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense. GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 58 BROADWAY, New York.

For passage in Philadelphia, apply at Adams' Express Company, to H. L. LEAF,
1 27§ No. 320 CHESNUT Street.

PHILADELPHIA, RICHMOND, AND NORFOLK STEAMSHIP LINE.

THROUGH FREIGHT AIR LINE TO THE SOUTH AND WEST.

EVERY SATURDAY,

At noon, from FIRST WHARF above MARKET Street.

THROUGH RATES to all points in North and South Carolina, via Seaboard Air Line Railroad, connecting at Portsmouth and to Lynchburg, Va., Tennessee, and the West, via Virginia and Tennessee Air Line and Richmond and Danville Railroad.

Freight HANDLED BUT ONCE, and taken at LOWER RATES THAN ANY OTHER LINE.

The regularity, safety, and cheapness of this route commend it to the public as the most desirable medium for carrying every description of freight.

No charge for commission, drayage, or any expense of transfer.

Steamships insured at the lowest rates.

Freight received daily.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 12 S. WHARVES and Pier 1 N. WHARVES.
W. P. PORTER, Agent at Richmond and City Point.
T. P. CROWELL & CO., Agents at Norfolk. 6 1§

LORILLARD'S STEAMSHIP LINE FOR

NEW YORK.

Sailing Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays.

REDUCTION OF RATES.

Spring rates, commencing March 15.

Sailing Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays. On and after 15th of March freight by this line will be taken at 12 cents per 100 pounds, 4 cents per foot, or 1 cent per gallon, ship's option. Advance charges cashed at office on Pier. Freight received at all times on covered wharf.

JOHN F. OHL,
2 28§ Pier 19 North Wharves.
N. B. Extra rates on small packages iron, metals, etc.

NEW EXPRESS LINE TO Alexandria, Georgetown, and Washington, D. C., via Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, with connections at Alexandria from the most direct route for Lynchburg, Bristol, Knoxville, Nashville, Dalton, and the Southwest.

Steamers leave regularly every Saturday at noon from the first wharf above Market street.

Freight received daily.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 14 North and South Wharves.
HYDE & TYLER, Agents, at Georgetown; M. ELDRIDGE & CO., Agents at Alexandria. 6 1§

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN. Inman Line of Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:—

City of Paris, Saturday, July 10, at 1 P. M.
Etna, via Halifax, Tuesday, July 13, at 1 P. M.
City of Boston, Saturday, July 17, at 12 noon.
City of London, Saturday, July 24, at 1 P. M.

And each succeeding Saturday and alternate Tuesday, from Pier 45, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.

	Payable in Gold.		Payable in Currency.
FIRST CABIN	$100	STEERAGE	$35
To London	105	To London	40
To Paris	115	To Paris	47

PASSAGE BY THE TUESDAY STEAMER, VIA HALIFAX.

FIRST CABIN, Payable in Gold.		STEERAGE, Payable in Currency.	
Liverpool	$80	Liverpool	$30
Halifax	20	Halifax	15
St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	45	St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	20

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc., at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

For further information apply at the Company's Offices, JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 BROADWAY, N. Y. or to O'DONNELL & FAULK, Agents,
4 5 No. 41 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

NOTICE.—FOR NEW YORK, VIA DELAWARE AND RARITAN CANAL, EXPRESS STEAMBOAT COMPANY.

The CHEAPEST and QUICKEST water communication between Philadelphia and New York.

Steamers leave daily from first wharf below Market street, Philadelphia, and foot of Wall street, New York.

Goods forwarded by all the lines running out of New York, North, East, and West, free of commission.

Freight received and forwarded on accommodating terms.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., Agents,
No. 12 S. DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphia.
JAMES HAND, Agent,
No. 119 WALL Street, New York.

NOTICE.—FOR NEW YORK, via Delaware and Raritan Canal, SWIFTSURE TRANSPORTATION COMPANY. DESPATCH AND SWIFTSURE LINE.

The business by these lines will be resumed on and after the 8th of March. For Freights, which will be taken on accommodating terms, apply to

W. M. BAIRD & CO.,
3 25 No. 132 South Wharves.

RODGERS' AND WOSTENHOLM'S POCKET KNIVES, Pearl and Stag Handles, of beautiful finish. RODGERS' and WADE & BUTCHER'S RAZORS, and the celebrated LECOLTRE RAZOR SCISSORS of the finest quality.

Razors, Knives, Scissors, and Table Cutlery Ground and Polished at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 S. TENTH Street, below Chesnut.

NEWS SUMMARY.

City Affairs.

—Dennis Dolan, aged ten years, residing at No. 1642 Helmuth street, was shot on the 5th of July by a man whose name is supposed to be Collins. The lad was removed to the Children's Hospital, where he suffered until about 10 o'clock on Tuesday night, when he died. It appears that the perpetrator of the act was walking with two females, on the night in question, in the neighborhood of Seventeenth and Pine streets, when something was said by a person on the sidewalk which exasperated him, when he pulled a revolver from his pocket and fired, the ball taking effect in the side of young Dolan. Up to a late hour last night no clue had been obtained to the whereabouts of Collins, but the detectives are at work, and it is thought would secure him before many hours.

—A meeting of the Philadelphia Society for Promoting Agriculture was held yesterday morning, in their rooms at the southwest corner of Eighth and Walnut streets. A large number of their members being engaged actively in their agricultural pursuits, the attendance was comparatively small, and no business of importance was transacted, except the election of Mr. Page as a member and the adoption of a resolution calling upon the Agricultural Department at Washington to inquire into the causes of the loss of milch cows from a certain disease peculiar to themselves, of late so frequent, and alleged to be increasing.

—It is estimated that from 9 o'clock A. M. to 7 P. M., on the 5th, 16,759 persons passed over the temporary bridge over the canal, in the Park, and 2485 persons and 581 carriages passed the entrance to the new Park. A railing will soon be erected around the fish pond to prevent accidents. In the crowd at the Park, on Monday, thirteen lost children, picked up by the Park Guard, were restored to their parents, after being detained at the Mansion House and Sedgeley House, to either of which lost children should be taken.

Domestic Affairs.

—Gold closed yesterday at 135.

—A Free Trade League was formed at Buffalo, N. Y., yesterday.

—Jeff. Davis will summer in Canada and winter in Mississippi.

—The Rev. P. B. Day died at Lee, New Hampshire, on Tuesday, of paralysis of the brain.

—The Ways and Means Committee are still in San Francisco, but are about to leave for Oregon.

—The Eckford Base Ball Club beat the Harvard yesterday at Williamsburg, N. Y., by a score of 17 to 5.

—William F. Fair, of Newark, has been fined $1000 for using a cancelled United States revenue stamp.

—Horace Capron, Commissioner of Agriculture, has been seriously ill for a few days, but is now recovering.

—Senator Conkling confirms the report of the good condition of the Pacific road made by Messrs. Wade and Brooks.

—The War Department for the next fiscal year is to be supplied with stationery by Messrs. Blanchard & Mohun, of Washington.

—Mr. and Miss Smith, of New York, were killed at New Providence on Tuesday evening by being crushed under a passing train.

—Richard Fletcher, of Boston, has left Dartmouth College $100,000, and the Baptist Publication Society of Philadelphia $50,000.

—The United States steamer Penobscot arrived at the Portsmouth (N. H.) Navy Yard yesterday from quarantine, free of disease.

—The Union Base-Ball Club of Lansingburg yesterday, at Troy, N. Y., vanquished the Mutuals of New York by a score of 32 to 20.

—The body of Captain Temple, of the ship Intrusive, was found lying in the woods near Quebec on Monday night. There was a bullet-hole in the head.

—The despatch sent from Richmond to the President, congratulating him on the success of Walker in Virginia, is supposed to be a piece of fine-drawn chivalric sarcasm.

—A young colored man, James C. Matthews, took the prize medal for his essay in the competition of the Young Men's Christian Association, at Albany, New York.

—A reunion of the Ninth Army Corps and Burnside's expedition was held yesterday at Rocky Point, R. I. General Burnside was elected President of the society.

—The New York Board of Health have declared the ports of Havana and Matanzas infested. Vessels hailing from either place are, therefore, subjected to a rigid quarantine.

—The national banks of the country are making strong demands on the Treasury for fractional currency. The new notes, however, will not be ready until the 15th or 20th inst.

—The Hon. F. E. Spinner has been appointed Custodian of the Sinking Fund and of bonds bought by the Treasurer hereafter until they shall be disposed of by Congressional action.

Foreign Affairs.

—The press of Havana praise the proclamation of De Rodas.

—Cuban newspapers are to be allowed to publish official reports.

—General Lesca has taken command of the Central Department Cuba.

—It is denied in Paris that Napoleon contemplates the evacuation of Rome.

—On Tuesday, at noon, the Great Eastern had paid out 1700 knots of cable and had run 1524 knots.

—The House of Lords, having deformed the Irish Church bill, the London *Daily News* advises that the Commons restore it to its original form.

—Prime Minister Hohenhole, of Bavaria, publishes a long circular warning European Councils of the importance of questions expected to come up at the Ecumenical Council.

HAVANA, July 7.—The Captain-General has issued an important proclamation. He states that the insurrection has been reduced in extent, and is now carried on by parties of guerillas. He declares that parties arrested for robbery, arson, or murder shall be tried by court-martial, while in other cases civil tribunals shall continue to exercise their functions, and he declares that accused parties may rely upon impartial justice.

The Follies of Fashion.

Another hurtful and ridiculous fashion is in the high-heeled boots, which have again worked round from our great grandmothers. A slight heel is an advantage in walking, but these high heels, with the excessively small surface and the sharply bevelled sides, make walking a service of pain and difficulty. Besides, they destroy the shape of the leg, which is something to be considered. They throw the weight forward and the strain on the shin; and, consequently, they diminish the back muscle, the calf of the leg, and bring out the bone and muscle of the forepart into an ugly bow. The shape of our shoes and boots is in itself an outrage against common sense; but we women are not alone in this absurdity, nor are we to blame; so that, as the papers deal with our own follies specially, we may be let off any personal and peculiar reproof therefor. But what can we say of the fashion which dyes the hair, paints the cheeks, blackens the eyelids with antimony to make the orbit looked larger and the lashes longer, or that expands the pupils with belladonna, no matter at what cost of complexion or future eyesight? What, too, can we say of the fashion which uncovers the arms and neck in the evening, after having clothed them through the day in flannel, or velvet, or in wadded stuffs? Women threatened with bronchitis or rheumatism sit all day long in a warm room muffled up to the throat in thick material; at night they uncover below their shoulders, and go out in the cold winter air with just an opera cloak thrown over their shivering skins. But this is fashion, and none of us dare disobey it; none of us dare go out in the evening with dresses made after the pattern of our morning ones, or wear in the evening low bodices and short sleeves to at least equalize the risk, and inure us to the evening attire without damage. There is no intrinsic reason why we should not all be sitting in low bodices and short sleeves at this very moment, though we will make it 10 o'clock; but if we were, we should be thought mad or bad, or both, and not even our staunchest friends would stand by us. But wholly one thing or the other would be a wiser system than the present, and would be productive of fewer catarrhs, bronchial affections, and consumptions. Ah! it is a sad thought which springs up from that last word! If we could only see, as those removed from our own sphere would see, the criminal folly of sacrificing beautiful and valuable lives to the fashion which imposes naked necks as a rule for evening costume! Many a sweet young creature, who would have lived into happy old age as a beloved wife and honored mother, has gone to an early grave because of that ball or that party at which she caught cold from exposure. But fashion so willed it; and neither mother nor daughter has strength to resist her impalpable but absolute decrees. We all obey her, young and old alike; those who should keep their beauties sacred, and those who have none to show—the delicate who have to be kept alive by art and care—the lean who are too ugly for any one to find pleasure in the contemplation of their angles—the wrinkled, and the gross; we all parade ourselves in evening society without more disguise than a bit of gauze or lace can give, and only very few of us use that, which, even when well on into the fifties, we consider quite superfluous for anything to be gained by concealment. As to the extent to which we cut down our bodices, that is a matter too patent and too painful to be discussed. It is a race among us who shall wear the dress the lowest and show the largest expanse of shoulder. And yet we mean no harm; we mean only to be fashionable. That is the worst of it. The nicest women among us, pure, high-minded women, who would die rather than be guilty of impropriety if it appeared like an impropriety to them, and whose very innocence makes them unsuspicious of evil, get accustomed, as every one must, more or less, to an objectionable fashion, and follow it in pure simplicity of nature as a thing without meaning or effect. Also, the nicest women among us are just those who always follow—who have not sufficient boldness of mind or manner to make a public protest against anything indorsed by the majority—women who are not touched by the evil of a baleful custom, and by whose own purity is eliminated the poison of a mischievous fashion. They follow, and their moral support bolsters up the bad habit, and gives countenance to the bad followers thereof. But what can we say when originality is still censured as unwomanly, and a public protest, be it even against evil, is set down as "strong-minded" and unfeminine?"—*The Broadway.*

The Dusseldorf Academy.

The celebrated Academy of Fine Arts in Dusseldorf has just celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of its foundation. It dates from 1767, when the Electoral Prince Charles Theodore of Pfalz-Sulzbach collected in a gallery the treasures of art he had inherited from his predecessor and those he had acquired himself, supplementing the gallery at the same time by a school of art. The establishment almost ceased to exist when the county of Berg fell in 1789 to Bavaria, and the Electoral Prince Maximilian Joseph had the pictures removed to Munich, where they still remain, under the pretense of putting them in a place of safety, on account of the threatened war between Prussia and France. The Bavarian Prince also invited Langer, the talented director, to Munich in order to found a new academy in that city. While Dusseldorf was in the hands of the French, the former Academy only vegetated as a needy drawing-school. Prussia acquired Berg, and immediately the restoration of the Academy was decided on, but a few years passed over before much was done, as the Government had in view the establishment of a polytechnic school in connection with it. At length, in 1819, a satisfactory plan was wrought out with the aid of Peter von Cornelius, and approved of by the Government. It was resolved to separate the polytechnic school (which is now in Aix-la-Chapelle) from the Academy, and to reopen the latter for its original purpose, under the directorship of Cornelius. That eminent master retained his post till 1824, when he returned to Munich, the Academy of which could already boast of a European reputation, but he had a successor in Schadow who did much to increase that of the Academy of Dusseldorf. A monument to Schadow was unveiled in Dusseldorf on the 24th June.

How to Reduce Obesity.

Mr. Banting has issued a fourth edition of his celebrated pamphlet on the dietetic means of reducing the superfluous fat. In this edition, says a London paper, Mr. Banting tells the story of his fame in just the same simple and unaffected way in which he told the story which made him famous. He has received, since the first publication of his pamphlet, letters of thanks from some two thousand persons whom he had led to emancipation from obesity. In all these cases the cure was complete.

Mr. Banting brings the history of his experience down to the May of this year. During five years he has never varied in weight more than a few pounds, and he has even ventured to experiment with the forbidden elements of diet in order to discover which was most productive of fat. These experiments have had a curious result. "I have ascertained, by repeated experiments," he says, "that five ounces of sugar distributed equally over seven days, which is not an ounce a day, will augment my weight nearly one pound by the end of that short period. The other forbidden elements have not produced so extraordinary a result."

Mr. Banting's pamphlet was first printed at his own expense for gratuitous distribution. Before two editions had thus been given away a trade demand for the book sprang up, and he was advised to publish it at 1s., that it might pay expenses. He resolved to publish it at 6d., and the demand became so great that sixty-three thousand copies were sold, and a profit of £225 10s. was made. This money had been distributed to various charitable institutions. Mr. Banting now asks for subscriptions to a new County Convalescent Hospital for the metropolis of London, which he only proposes to call in when £100,000 have been subscribed. He publishes a preliminary list, heading it himself with £500. Half the things said of him are exaggerated, and the other half are false, and Mr. Banting takes some quiet opportunities of correcting them. Though rumor has killed him, and has declared his system to have failed, he is not only alive and well, but his system is still conferring the benefit of wholesome muscular development upon himself and others.

Civilization in Australia.

The London *Times* has an attractive picture of the condition of affairs in Australia. In all the chief centres of settlement, it says, Australia is as civilized a country as England itself. At Melbourne, for instance, the streets are as well paved, pitched, and lighted as at Liverpool or Bristol; the only difference being that they are about three times as broad. The shops are genuine English shops all over. The roadway is full of drays, wagons, carriages, and hansoms, just as in London, though there is less danger of your being knocked down. It is a little surprising to find the rarest pineapples ticketed at four a shilling, and an excellent hot-meat dinner offered for sixpence; but those novelties, at any rate, are not changes for the worse. We hardly know, adds the *Times*, whether to mention street music as a recommendation; but if any London emigrant should have a fancy for a brass band in front of his window, that feature also of his home-life is reproduced faithfully at the antipodes. But what is to be done for the first few days of suspense before employment comes in and a chance of settling is offered? What becomes of the new arrival without a shilling in his pocket, and with no knowledge of the country or its ways? The reply is promptly made. He is taken under the care of the State, which provides for him until he can provide for himself. In a cheerful and healthy suburb of the town stands the Emigrants' Home, and in that establishment any emigrant destitute of means is entertained until the option of work is found for him. To this place the employers of labor constantly resort, and bargains are struck without delay or difficulty. Our correspondent has known "several hundreds" of new-comers engaged and disposed of in a few hours.

Generally, however, the chief town is not the place for an emigrant to stay in. His aim should be the country; and from Melbourne the country can be reached in all directions with the greatest ease. The centres of mining and agricultural industry are connected with the capital by railways; beyond the railways are good macadamized roads, with good coaches running on them. These roads lead towards the interior of a continent almost as large as Europe, with every variety of soil and climate. In some parts there are enormous tracts of rich land, with hardly a tree upon it, so that no clearing is required to fit it for the plough. The interior communications are remarkably good, insomuch that, in case of an overstocked labor market at one point, the emigrant can move himself with perfect facility and little cost to another; while in no place does he appear to leave civilization behind him. The smallest towns and most remote villages are English towns and villages still, fairly supplied with all the necessaries and not a few of the luxuries of existence. Well may our correspondent add, after such a description, that no country in the world could offer better prospects to the capitalist or greater advantages to the working man than the British colony of Victoria.

A man who can do nothing whatever would find even Australia a bad place to live in; but there is employment, and sometimes better than employment, ready for all who can work and save. Just now wages are "maintained"—that is, are not falling, and the rates of payment are certainly pleasant to look at. Masons and bricklayers get 10s. a day; carpenters, 9s.; builders' laborers, 7s.; blacksmiths, 30s. a week; wheelwrights, 35s. to 40s. On the farm a shepherd may get his £40 a year; a hut keeper, £22; a lad who can milk, 12s. a week; and a general farm laborer, 15s. "Common labor," it is added by way of summary, "may be quoted at 6s. to 7s. a day." Nor are these wages reduced in actual value by high charges of living. Perhaps lodgings are rather dear, but where a dinner of the best meat, bread, and vegetables without stint can be had for sixpence, living must needs be cheap.

Scientific Notes.

A TEST FOR GLYCERIN.—The increased use of glycerin in the arts of late has, of course, brought into the market an adulterated article. When sugar and dextrine were mixed in small proportions with glycerin it has hitherto been difficult to detect the adulteration; but is now easily done by the following method:—To five drops of the glycerin, to be tested add 100 to 120 drops of water, one drop of pure nitric acid, and three to four centigrammes of ammonium molybdate, and boil the mixture, and in less than two minutes it will assume a deep blue color if any sugar or dextrine is present.

PORTABLE ILLUMINATORS.—M. Alvergniat, a French electrician, has made an improvement first suggested to him when using the tubes invented by Giessler, which are cylinders or bulbs of glass filled with rarified gas that becomes luminous in the dark when a current of electricity is passed through it. The improvement consists in filling a glass cylinder or phial, hermetically sealed, with a substance which becomes phosphorescent by the action of frictional or static electricity. A tube of this kind may be of some service to those on night duty, for all that is requisite to produce a feeble and ephemeral light is to rub the tube briskly with a silk handkerchief.

TEMPERATURE OF THE BLOOD.—Dr. J. S. Lombard has applied his delicate thermo-electric apparatus to the study of the effects of respiration on the temperature of the blood, and has found that very cold and dry air taken into the lungs does not lower the temperature of the blood sufficient to affect his apparatus, which will indicate any change of temperature exceeding 1-2000 of a degree centigrade; and this may be accounted for by the fact that at low temperature the air is more condensed and a larger proportion of oxygen is inhaled, and by its conversion a larger amount of heat is generated.

WHEN TO SWEETEN TARTS.—Dr. Letheby, in his lectures on Food, states that common cane-sugar is adulterated in Europe by means of starch-sugar or even starch itself. Starch-sugar, or, as it is sometimes called, grape-sugar, or glucose, has a low sweetening power—not half so great as that of cane-sugar—in fact, it is produced from the latter by the action of vegetable acids and heat, when cane-sugar is added to fruit in making a tart or fruit pie, and in making jellies and jams. It is false economy, therefore, to sweeten to any extent before the tart is baked. Some American housewives have discovered, by practice in making rhubarb pies, which require a large amount of the sweetening principle, that a given quantity of sugar will be most effective when the largest portion is applied to the pie after it has been taken from the oven.

AQUA REGIA AND METALLIC SULPHIDES.—Mr. Lefort finds that when aqua regia is placed in contact with sulphur, or with metallic ores containing sulphur, chloride of sulphur is first formed by the decomposition of the hydrochloric acid, but soon after the first compound is destroyed by the nitric acid, and chlorine gas is set free, while sulphuric acid is formed. The best proportions of the mixed acids for securing rapid decomposition of sulphides is one part of hydrochloric acid with three parts of nitric acid; the reverse of those in ordinary aqua regia, which consists of three of hydrochloric and one of nitric acid.

CEMENT TO RESIST A RED HEAT AND BOILING WATER.—A German journal gives two processes for making these cements. 1st. To four or five parts of clay, thoroughly dried and pulverized, add two parts of iron filings free from oxide, one part of peroxide of manganese, one-half part of common salt, and one-half of borax. These are rubbed together and made as fine as possible, after which water enough is added to make thick paste. It must be applied immediately and then gradually heated almost to a white heat. 2d. To equal parts of sifted peroxide of manganese and well-pulverized oxide of zinc add a sufficient quantity of silicate of soda (water glass) to form a thin paste. This mixture should also be used immediately. It forms cement quite as hard and durable as that obtained by the first method.

PURGUEIRA.—The oil known among the Portuguese by this name has recently been subjected to experiments by Bouis. It contains about six per cent. of nitrogen, which on distillation, is evolved as ammonia. As it possesses some of the properties of castor oil, and is obtained, like the latter, from a plan belonging to the spurge family (*euphorbiacoæ*), he was led to distil it with an alkali, and the result of saponification and distillation was an inflammable complex liquid having an aromatic odor. The portion passing off between 178 deg. and 180 deg. C. has the same composition as caprylic alchohol, which is found in castor oil. The plant yielding Purgueira was described by Adamson, more than a century ago, under the name of *Curcas purgans*. It abounds in some portions of Africa and in the Cape de Verde Islands.

AKAZGIA.—This new alkaloid was found by Dr. Frazer, of Edinburgh, in specimens of the akazga plant brought from the west coast of Africa, and which he supposed to be a new species of strychnos. Akazgia is a crystalline alkaloid, closely resembling strychnia, but differing from it by being precipitated by alkaline bicarbonates. Travellers report that the natives of West Africa use akazga as an ordeal. A supposed sorcerer is compelled to drink an infusion of the bark of this plant, and walk over small akazga sticks. If guilty, he tries in vain to pass the sticks, and falls in convulsions, when he is beaten to death by the savages; but if innocent, the kidneys will act freely, and the poison is eliminated. Dr. Frazer found certain twigs of the so-called akazga of different structure, which did not yield the new alkaloid, and it is probable that those natives who have escaped from the ordeal drank a decoction made from this variety.

NEW AND GIGANTIC PLANT.—The London *Builder* of March 6 states that within the last few days living specimens have been forwarded to England from Nicaragua of one of the most gigantic plants of the vegetable kingdom. It is closely allied to the Arums (or "Lords and Ladies") of the hedges, and until the present time has wholly escaped the notice of travelling botanists. It produces but one leaf, nearly fourteen feet in length, supported by a stalk ten feet long. The stem of the flower is a foot in circumference, the spathe or flower is two feet long, purplish blue in color, with a powerful carrion-like odor. As this remarkable species of Aroidea is quite new to science, it has not yet received a name. A correspondent of the *Builder* describes the Arum found on the Campagna of Rome, which bears deeply serrated leaves about the size of the human hand, but in other respects resembles the Nicaraguan plant. It has a purple spathe about eighteen inches in length, and the flower has the same repulsive odor.

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.
SUN RISES....4:26 | MOON RISES....3:47
SUN SETS....7:33 | HIGH WATER....1:46

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.
JOHN O. JAMES, C. B. DUBBOROW, THOMAS L. GILLESPIE, } COMMITTEE OF THE MONTH.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

FOR AMERICA.

Celia	London	New York	June 19
Borussia	Hamburg	New York	June 19
Tripoli	Liverpool	New York	June 22
Malta	Liverpool	New York via Bos	June 22
Dacian	Glasgow	New York	June 23
Hibernian	Liverpool	Quebec	June 24
Iowa	Glasgow	New York	June 26
Rhein	Southampton	New York	June 29
Tarifa	Liverpool	New York via Bos	June 29
Manhattan	Liverpool	New York	June 30
France	Liverpool	New York	June 30
C. of Boston	Liverpool	New York	July 1

FOR EUROPE.

Samaria	New York	Liverpool	July 8
New York	New York	Bremen	July 8
C. of Paris	New York	Liverpool	July 10
The Queen	New York	Liverpool	July 10
Pereire	New York	Havre	July 10
Cambria	New York	Glasgow	July 10
Celia	New York	London	July 10
C. of New York	New York	Liverpool	July 13
Etna	New York	Liverpool	July 13
Nebraska	New York	Liverpool	July 14
City of Boston	New York	Liverpool	July 17
Manhattan	New York	Liverpool	July 21
C. of London	New York	Liverpool	July 24

COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.

Prometheus	Philada	Charleston	July 8
Cleopatra	New York	Vera Cruz	July 8
Columbia	New York	Havana	July 8
Alaska	New York	Aspinwall	July 10
Geo. Cromwell	New York	New Orleans	July 10
Pioneer	Philada	Wilmington	July 15
Tonawanda	Philada	Savannah	July 17
Juniata	Philada	N. Orleans and Hav	July 20
Merrimac	New York	Rio Janeiro	July 23

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Saxon, Sears, Boston, H. Winsor & Co.
Steamer J. S. Shriver, Dennis, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.
Brig J. B. Kirby, Bernard, Cienfuegos, S. & W. Welsh.
Brig Annandale, Warren, New Bedford, Captain.
Schr Mary E. Long, Hardy, Boston, L. Audenried & Co.
Schr Jas. Allerdice, Wilkes, Boston, do.
Schr Nicola, Kellar, Boston, do.
Schr Abbie Bursley, Bearse, Boston, do.
Schr Frank Herbert, Williams, Boston, do.
Schr Ellie L. Smith, Riser, Boston, do.
Schr H. Hodges, Brown, Sag Harbor, do.
Schr Free Wind, Frisbee, Gloucester, do.
Schr A. J. Eabens, Harris, Newburyport, do.
Schr West Dennis, Dennis, Boston, do.
Schr O. F. Hawley, Sayles, Providence, do.
Schr J. Vanzant, Pitts, Newport, J. Rommel, Jr. & Bro.
Schr Transit, Rackett, Gloucester, do.
Schr Jas. Watteon, Houck, Lynn, do.
Schr C. Young, Ingersoll, Providence, do.
Schr John Cadwalader, Steelman, Salem, do.
Schr Wind, Warwick, Norwich, do.
Schr J. W. Everman, Outen, Weymouth, do.
Schr Wm. Tice, Tice, Boston, do.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamer Mars, Grumley, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.
N. G. barque Der Turner, Reetzke, 44 days from Newport, with railroad iron to Pennsylvania Central RR. Co.—vessel to Peter Wright & Sons.
Barque Sam Sheppard, Evans, 16 days from Cienfuegos, with sugar and molasses to Geo. C. Carson & Co.
N. G. brig Nicolaus, Berg, 60 days from Amsterdam, with gin, etc., to L. Westergaard & Co.
Brig C. V. Williams, Thompson, from Zaza 19th ult., with sugar to S. & W. Welsh. Left brigs L. C. Madeira, to sail 25th June for Philadelphia; Lizzie Wyman, hence, discharged, to load for Delaware Breakwater for orders.
Schr A. M. Flanagan, Collins, 9 days from Joggins, N.S., with cabinet wood to captain.
Schr Cohasset, Gibbs, 5 days from New Bedford, with oil to G. A. & A. Landell.
Schr W. F. Borden, Evans, 3 days from New York, with cement to Pennsylvania RR. Co.
Schr Mary A. Holt, Holt, 3 days from New York, in ballast to Knight & Sons.
Schr Eastern Belle, Kilborn, 15 days from Bangor, with laths to J. W. Gaskill & Sons.
Schr D. H. Hooper, Kelly, 5 days from Norfolk, with lumber to captain.
Schr Wilkins and James, Outen, 6 days from James river, with lumber to Bickman & Cottingham.
Schr A. Tirrell, Atwood, 4 days from Lanesville, with stone to captain.
Schr A. Hammond, Paine, 4 days from Gardiner, Me., with ice to Knickerbocker Ice Co.
Schr America, Robinson, 5 days from Ringgold, with wheat to J. W. Bacon.

The schr H. B. Fay is consigned to J. W. Gaskill & Sons—not as before.

BELOW.
Barque Woodland, from Rotterdam.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

HAVRE-DE-GRACE, July 8.—The following boats left here for Philadelphia this morning:—
Dan Epdegraff, with lumber to Doughten & Coles.
U. S. Grant, with bark, for Chester.
S. M. Bickford, with lumber to Norcross & Sheets.
Ella, with lumber to Norcross & Sheets.
Naomi, with lumber to Norcross & Sheets.
Priscilla, with lumber to H. Croskey.
Frank & Wilson, with lumber, for Chesapeake City.

Correspondence of The Evening Telegraph.

EASTON & McMAHON'S BULLETIN.

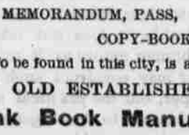
NEW YORK OFFICE, July 7.—Three barges leave in tow to-night for Baltimore, light.
Ellen, with iron ore, for Philadelphia.
BALTIMORE BRANCH OFFICE, July 7.—The following barges leave in tow to-night, eastward:—
S. Bunnell; M. A. Loughney; C. Downer; Kate Furman; J. E. Dunham; W. & J. Thompson; C. Terrence; Rocket; D. W. C. Stevens; G. C. Satterlee; and R. H. Rockwood, all with coal for New York.

MEMORANDA.

Ship Record, Colfer, from Liverpool for Philadelphia, was off Point Lynas 5 A. M. 23d ult.
Ship John Bright, McMullen, for Philadelphia, entered for loading at Liverpool previous to 24th ult.
Steamship Ronan, Baker, hence, at Boston 6th inst.
Steamer New York, Jones, hence, at Georgetown, D. C., 6th inst.
Barque Abraham Skalle, Gregersen, for Philadelphia, was loading at London 24th ult.
Barque Peter, Leitnau, from Singapore for Philadelphia, passed Anjier 11th May.
Barque Clara, Probst, from Bremen for Philadelphia, was off Dover 22d ult.
Brig Frontier, Morgan, hence, at Portland 6th inst.
Brigs Clara P. Gibbs, Parker; Golden Lead, Dow; and Tally Ho, Chisholm, hence, at Boston 6th inst.
Schr Reading RR. No. 77, hence, at Norwich 3d inst.
Schr Orralloo, Lindes, for Philadelphia, cleared at New York 6th inst.

CARRIAGES.

CARRIAGES! CARRIAGES!



WILLIAM D. ROGERS,
CARRIAGE BUILDER,
1009 and 1011 CHESNUT STREET.
Superior Carriages of my own manufacture built for the
DRIVING SEASON
OF
1869,
COMBINING
STYLE,
DURABILITY, AND
ELEGANCE OF FINISH
Attention given to repairing. [417 stuth 3m
Carriages Stored and Insurance effected.

GARDNER & FLEMING,
CARRIAGE BUILDERS,
No. 214 South FIFTH Street,
BELOW WALNUT.
A Large Assortment of New and Second-hand
CARRIAGES,
INCLUDING
Rockaways, Phætons, Jenny Linds, Buggies
Depot Wagons, Etc. Etc., [3 23 tuths
For Sale at Reduced Prices.

BLANK BOOKS.

BLANK BOOKS.
The Largest Stock and Greatest Variety
OF
FULL AND HALF-BOUND
BLANK BOOKS,
MEMORANDUM, PASS,
COPY-BOOKS, ETC. ETC.
To be found in this city, is at the
OLD ESTABLISHED
Blank Book Manufactory
OF
JAS. B. SMITH & CO.,
No. 27 South SEVENTH St.,
6 18 thstu3m PHILADELPHIA.
OFFICE AND SALESROOM, FIRST FLOOR; WAREROOMS, UP STAIRS.

A GOOD THING.
IMPORTANT TO HOUSEKEEPERS, HOTELS, BANKS, OFFICES, ETC.
The Patent Adjustable Window Screen
WILL FIT ANY WINDOW,
Give ventilation and light, screen from view, and exclude
FLIES, MOSQUITOES,
AND OTHER INSECTS.
For sale by Dealers in House-furnishing Goods.
THE ADJUSTABLE WINDOW SCREEN COMPANY,
SOLE MANUFACTURERS,
6 12 stuth3m No. 623 MARKET St., Philadelphia.

STOVES, RANGES, ETC.

NOTICE.—THE UNDERSIGNED would call the attention of the public to his NEW GOLDEN EAGLE FURNACE.
This is an entirely new heater. It is so constructed as to once commend itself to general favor, being a combination of wrought and cast iron. It is very simple in its construction, and is perfectly air-tight; self-cleaning, having no pipes or drums to be taken out and cleaned. It is so arranged with upright flues as to produce a larger amount of heat from the same weight of coal than any furnace now in use. The hygrometric condition of the air as produced by my new arrangement of evaporation will at once demonstrate that it is the only Hot Air Furnace that will produce a perfectly healthy atmosphere.
Those in want of a complete Heating Apparatus would do well to call and examine the Golden Eagle.
CHARLES WILLIAMS,
Nos. 1132 and 1134 MARKET Street,
Philadelphia.
A large assortment of Cooking Ranges, Fire-Board Stoves, Low Down Grates, Ventilators, etc., always on hand.
N. B.—Jobbing of all kinds promptly done. 5 10t

THOMSON'S LONDON KITCHENER or EUROPEAN RANGE, for families, hotels or public institutions, in TWENTY DIFFERENT SIZES. Also, Philadelphia Ranges, Hot-Air Furnaces, Portable Heaters, Low-down Grates, Fireboard Stoves, Bath Boilers, Stew-hole Plates, Boilers, Cooking Stoves, etc., wholesale and retail, by the manufacturers,
SHARPE & THOMSON,
27wfm6m No. 209 N. SECOND Street.

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFE

C. L. MAISER,
MANUFACTURER OF
FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES,
LOCKSMITH, BELL-HANGER, AND DEALER IN BUILDING HARDWARE,
3 26 No. 434 RACE Street.

AMUSEMENTS.

MRS. JOHN DREW'S ARCH STREET THEATRE.
SUMMER SEASON. SECOND WEEK.
ELLSLER AND DENIER'S PANTOMIME TROUPE, in the celebrated Pantomime of
HUMPTY DUMPTY,
EVERY EVENING THIS WEEK.
With New Tricks, Beautiful Scenery, and Magical Transformations.
The celebrated Pantomimist,
TONY DENIER, AS CLOWN,
GEORGE A. BEANE, as Pantaloon.
HARRY LESLIE, as Harlequin.
MADLLE AURIOL, as Columbine.
A GRAND BALLET
of distinguished French, Spanish, and English artists, under the direction of M. HENRI ST. ODY.
Premiere Danseuse, Madlle THERESA ANTONINO.
To give due effect to the celebrated Skating Scene, the "Champion,"
Mr. ALFRED MOE,
the most graceful and expert Skater in the country, will appear nightly.
MISS C. JEFFERSON, as BURLESQUE.
PRICES OF ADMISSION.
$1 00, 50 cents, and 25 cents.
Seats secured in advance. Commence at 8 o'clock.
Box Office open daily, from 9 A. M. until 10 P. M. 17 7 6t
ALEX. FISHER, Business Manager for the Troupe.

VALER'S (LATE MILLER'S) WINTER GARDEN Nos. 720, 722, 724, and 726 VINE Street.
THE GRAND ORCHESTRION, formerly the property of the GRAND DUKE OF BADEN, purchased at great expense by JACOB VALER, of this city, in combination with FLAMER'S ORCHESTRA and Miss NELLIE ANDERSON, will perform EVERY AFTERNOON and EVENING at the above-mentioned place. Admission free. 1 13tf

SOFA BED.

HOVER'S PATENT
COMBINATION SOFA BED
is decidedly the best Sofa Bed ever invented. It can be extended from a Sofa into a handsome French Bedstead, with hair spring mattress, in ten seconds of time. It requires no unscrewing or detaching, has no separation between back and seat, no cords to break, and no hinged foot attached to the top of the back to support it when down, which is unsafe and liable to get out of repair. It has the conveniences of a bureau for holding clothing, is easily managed and it is impossible for it to get out of order.
Price about the same as an ordinary sofa.
H. F. HOVER,
OWNER AND SOLE MANUFACTURER,
1 26 tuths6m No 230 South SECOND Street.

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GALVANIZED and Painted WIRE GUARDS, for store fronts and windows, for factory and warehouse windows, for churches and cellar windows.
IRON and WIRE RAILINGS, for balconies, offices, cemetery and garden fences.
Liberal allowance made to Contractors, Builders and Carpenters. All orders filled with promptness and work guaranteed.
ROBERT WOOD & CO.,
7 3 stuth6m No. 1136 RIDGE Avenue, Phila.

DRUGS, PAINTS, ETC.

ROBERT SHOEMAKER & CO.,
N. E Corner FOURTH and RACE Sts.,
PHILADELPHIA.
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS
Importers and Manufacturers of
White Lead and Colored Paints, Putty
Varnishes, Etc.
AGENTS FOR THE CELEBRATED
FRENCH ZINC PAINTS.
Dealers and consumers supplied at lowest prices for cash. 12 4s

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WENDEROTH,
TAYLOR & BROWN'
OLD ESTABLISHED
Photographic Portrait Gallery,
Furnished with every convenience and facility for producing the best work. A new private passage from the Ladies' Dressing-room to the Operating Room.
All the refinements of Photography, such as
IVORYTYPES,
MINIATURES ON PORCELAIN,
OPALOTYPES.
The NEW CRAYONS originated with this establishment.
WENDEROTH, TAYLOR & BROWN,
5 12 wfm 26t No. 914 CHESNUT Street.

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PHILADELPHIA RASPBERRY, JUCUNDA, Agriculturist, and other Strawberry; Lawton Blackberry Plants; Hartford, Concord, and other Grape Vines. For sale by T. S. & C. E. FLETCHER, Delanco, N. J.

TRUNKS! TRUNKS! TRUNKS!—Valises, Bags, Shawl Straps, and a general assortment of goods for travellers. Large stock, low prices.
E. P. MOYER & BRO.,
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FURNITURE,
A. & H. LEJAMBRE
HAVE REMOVED THEIR
Furniture & Upholstering Warerooms
TO
NO. 1127 CHESNUT STREET,
3 10 wfm6mrp GIRARD ROW.

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BY
PORTER & COATES,
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TALES OF A GRANDFATHER
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Four Volumes, 12mo. Fine cloth. $1 50 per volume.
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THURSDAY, JULY 8, 1869.

THE REGISTRY LAW.

The decision of the Supreme Court yesterday, affirming the constitutionality of the Registry law, secures important new safeguards to the legal voters of this city. It requires no argument to prove that the existing system has afforded so many dangerous opportunities for fraud that general elections were rapidly becoming rather a test of the ingenuity and desperation of unscrupulous partisans than a reliable method of ascertaining the wishes of a majority of *bona fide* citizens. For years past every exciting election has been succeeded by a series of contests before the courts, the Legislature, or Congress, in which many frauds and irregularities have been proven; and after the return from the Fourth ward, last November, of between three and four thousand majority for Seymour and Blair, no man can tell what majorities may be manufactured out of raw material, or how many men in buckram may be made to do double Democratic duty.

As the Government is based on the idea that the majority shall govern, it is vitally necessary to prevent minorities from usurping power by fraud; and the growth of crime and population in the great cities, accompanied by the development of special talent for cheating at elections, has rendered the regulations which preserve the purity of the ballot-box in the rural districts, where every man knows his neighbors and fellow-voters, totally inefficient in the swarming hives of humanity. Every good citizen feels the necessity of establishing additional barriers against the incursions of the "vicious vagrants, the wandering mobs, the Tartar hordes" who are ready, on occasion, to claim citizenship in New York, Baltimore, or Philadelphia, and to vote "early and often" at every precinct where election officers can be induced to tolerate them.

Whatever may be the merits or demerits of the new Registry law, it undoubtedly furnishes superior facilities for excluding from the polls men who have no legal right to appear there; and every year supplies so many new illustrations of the imperfections of the present system, that its improvement has become vitally necessary. Mr. Meredith well said, at the close of his argument before the Supreme Court, that "we are gradually but rapidly losing the enjoyment of the right of self-government, and we are losing it by the interference in our elections of persons who have no interest in our public welfare, no homes among us, no right to meddle in our affairs."

The Democratic party, through their ablest lawyers and judges, have made a vigorous and ingenious opposition to this law on the ground that it is unconstitutional. Judge Sharswood summed up the argument, on their side of the question, with his usual ability, in the opinion he delivered a few weeks ago, embodying his reasons for granting an injunction against further proceedings by the Board of Aldermen. The subsequent discussion, however, has shown that he gave to the clause in the Constitution which requires that elections throughout the Commonwealth shall be free and equal a false and forced meaning, and the demonstration of this fact sweeps all his reasoning away. If the Constitution had required that the mode of conducting elections should invariably be uniform in every district of the State, his opinion would have been correct, but he erred in assuming that equality implied uniformity; and the web of the Democratic argument is woven, principally, on the woof of this error. The Constitutional Convention of 1837–8 defeated, by a vote of 69 to 42, a proposition to make election laws uniform; and it has been the constant practice of the Legislature to vary the details of the mode of conducting elections by special regulations applicable to special districts. The word "equal," as applied to elections, has a meaning entirely different from that imparted to it by Judge Sharswood, for it was evidently designed to secure a fair apportionment of representation, instead of the lesser object of uniformity in election regulations, which has never existed in this State, never been desired, and which, in reality, is incompatible with equality, even if the word is used in the sense ascribed to it by Judge Sharswood, on account of the diversified social and industrial conditions of the citizens of various portions of the Commonwealth.

The legal battle over the Registry law has been well fought on both sides, but the arguments of its champions, combined with Judge Agnew's opinion, prove that the victory has been justly won, and that there are no sufficient reasons for pronouncing it unconstitutional. The next step will be to set the new machinery in motion. In doing this, we hope that the Board of Aldermen will discharge their important duties honestly and faithfully. The great end to be gained is a fair election. We want no cheating on either side, and no partisan victories acquired by disgraceful and illegal expedients. Let every *bona fide* citizen be enrolled, every honest voter afforded a convenient opportunity to enjoy his political privileges, and let the purity of every ballot-box be sacredly maintained. General elections only possess their true meaning when every man who has the right of suffrage is allowed to vote, and every illegal claimant of a freeman's privilege is prevented from falsifying the official record of public opinion.

THE VIRGINIA ELECTION.

The fears of the defeat of Governor Wells to which we gave expression on Tuesday have been fully realized, the Walker party having carried the State by a majority of about 40,000, and secured a majority of about fifty on joint ballot in the Legislature. The leader of the successful faction, however, claim that the result is an endorsement of the President's policy, and the chairman of the Walker State Executive Committee even goes so far as to congratulate the President on the victory which they have achieved. If this is to be taken as a true index to the sentiment of the dominant party, the defeat of Governor Wells, combined with the ratification of the new Constitution, is not a subject for serious regret. The defeat of the Constitution itself would have been nothing less than a misfortune for Virginia. Its ratification, although the disability and test-oath clauses have been stricken out, shows that the people of the Old Dominion are willing and anxious to resume their normal relations to the Union. If the successful party steers clear of the folly in which Georgia indulged, and makes no attempt to deprive the colored men who have been legally elected to office of their positions, all will be well, and Virginia will once more enter upon a career of prosperity.

PARTY GOVERNMENT.

Party government, as we see it in the United States and England, is the natural outgrowth of modern free ideas. Indeed, political partisanship is a practical impossibility in any country that has not at least a semblance of free institutions, and it consequently has reached its fullest development among the people that have approached most nearly to the ideal of perfect liberty. Modern parties, however, are very different things from the factions of olden times, that represented the interests of particular leaders rather than political ideas; and whatever may be the weaknesses of our own system, it only needs an appeal to the record of history to prove its superiority to anything that has gone before. A recent article in the London *Quarterly Review* makes party government responsible for most of the greatest difficulties of English politics, and figures it up as the most costly system that could be adopted. The efforts of the ins to keep in, and the outs to get in necessitate abuses that would not be endured were the best men in the nation united to carry out measures intended only for the public benefit and not for political aggrandizement. The *Review* thinks that party government brings into power orators instead of statesmen, that superficiality is engendered; whereas what is needed at the present juncture is a ministry strong and secure in its position; for no man can do first-rate work who lives from hand to mouth, and who is always fighting for his life. Men in power under a party government are obliged to keep an eye to the movements of their opponents, and to adopt a line of policy that will appeal rather to the popular ideas of the moment than to abstract justice; great ideas and great questions that ought to receive the earnest attention of statesmen are given the go-by, and minor questions, which happen to be uppermost in the public mind for the moment, are pressed with undue vehemence, merely to gain popular favor. Party government, too, is expensive, for it induces men to seek office solely for the sake of its emoluments, and the liability of being ousted at any time makes them more anxious to improve their opportunities.

There is a certain amount of truth in all of these objections, but the question is how are we to obtain anything better? Perhaps the ideal republic of Plato, if it were possible to put it into practice, would be the best government that could be devised. But Plato acknowledges himself that the thing is impracticable; it does not take into consideration human nature as it really is. A philosopher may construct such a commonwealth on paper, but the practical statesman has to adapt himself to the exigencies of his times, the peculiarities of his country and its people; and his problem is reduced down to getting the best thing that is to be had, and his motto must be equal rights for all in the sight of the law, and the greatest good for the greatest number.

A despotic government—for such only could fulfil the conditions that the *Quarterly Review* puts forth as preferable to the superficiality, the scrambling for office, and all the other weaknesses of political parties—has been sufficiently proved by experience to be no cheaper and no stronger in practical statesmanship than those where the largest liberty is allowed. On the contrary, the direct opposite is the case; and it is probably safe to say that there is more peculation by office-holders in Russia, Austria, and France than there is in the United States, extensive as are the performances of some of our officials in that line.

The fact is that political parties are necessities in a free country. They counterbalance each other, and prevent any one man or set of men from obtaining undue influence or power. It is the people, after all, who carry on such a government as that of the United States; and however outrageous may be the conduct of the professional politicians who manage to get into office, the remedy for the ills they perpetrate is always in the hands of the people, if they choose to apply it. Indeed, the people themselves are to blame for the evil deeds of partisan managers; and such performances as those of our late State Legislature, for instance, are the result of a criminal indifference on the part of those who put such men in positions of trust and responsibility. While under all free governments the people will be divided on most questions between the two great parties, there are always a number of conservatives, who maintain a balance of power, who think for themselves, who refuse to be bound by party rules, and who do not hesitate to scratch a ticket if it is objectionable. It is this class—conservative in the only true sense of the word—that practically decides the elections, and it is gratifying to believe that it is largely on the increase at the present time. Let the independent voters be increased until they become a power in the land that politicians will be bound to respect, and then many of the evils of party government will easily be corrected. There is now a fine opportunity for this class of voters to distinguish themselves. Both the Republican and Democratic conventions have put up men who never ought to be elected to any offices whatever. These men have been nominated in utter defiance of public opinion; and if the people who have the decision of the matter in their own hands prefer to be swindled by such scamps, the fault is with themselves and not with the system of government.

THE CHINESE IN CALIFORNIA.

The Chinese merchants have made an appeal to the Ways and Means Committee, now in San Francisco, which is a temperate and moderate expression of the disabilities under which they and their countrymen labor, and a request for justice, which ought to receive the candid consideration of all fair-minded men. These merchants claim that the Chinese are faithful, honest, and industrious; and that, whether as laborers or men of business, they are useful in developing the resources of the country, and in promoting more intimate commercial relations between the United States and Asia. They ask, therefore, that they shall have the same protection for life and property, and the same rights before the law, as other men. The treaty which has been concluded between this country and China is satisfactory to them, and it is a special matter for congratulation that an American citizen was placed at the head of the Chinese embassy; but the protection promised under the treaty has not yet been accorded, and under existing circumstances they cannot advise the wealthy merchants and bankers of China to invest their money in America, when their agents are not permitted to testify in the courts, and are otherwise placed outside of the pale of the law and made liable to outrages of every description. The special tax collected *only* from Chinese miners they think is not in accordance with the treaty, and while they are willing to pay taxes cheerfully when taxed equally with others, they think the tax of five dollars from each Chinaman for coming into the State of California is not right, if this is a free country. Fung Tang, the spokesman of the Chinese merchants, said:—

"As a people, we wish to do right and treat all men well. If you will converse with my countrymen here to-day, they will answer any questions you wish to ask, and we hope, on your return to Washington, you will speak favorably of us to the United States Government."

The Chinese question is rapidly looming up as a future source of trouble; and it is, perhaps, well that the intelligent Chinese merchants of San Francisco have had this opportunity to meet the Ways and Means Committee face to face and to explain their position, and it is to be hoped that Congress will take some action towards according them their rights. It is useless for civilized nations to complain of the barbarous policy of the Chinese Government towards outsiders when their own conduct is no better; and the only sound and statesmanlike course that can be adopted is to give them the equal and impartial justice that is accorded to other men. Much trouble hereafter can be avoided if we do right now; and as the Chinese have asked for nothing but what seems just and proper—just what our merchants in China have been asking for all along—there is no reason why their requests should not be met in a proper spirit. It was by temporizing with slavery that all our former troubles arose; and the experiences of the past should teach us that a broad and liberal policy, in accordance with the principles upon which the Government professes to be founded, is the only course that can be safely adopted in this instance.

Jeff. Davis has written to a friend in Montreal that his health is in such a shaky condition as to render his return to the United States at any time hereafter a matter of doubt. We think, however, that the country will survive the infliction of his absence.

The Finances of Brazil.—The Brazilian Minister of Finance has submitted his budget for the year 1870-71. According to it the estimated revenue would be 73,056,000,000 reis, or, at present rate of exchange, £5,620,000, and the ordinary expenditure 83,435,464,000 reis, or £6,418,100, leaving a deficit, irrespective of any further charges for interest and differences of exchange, of 10,379,464,090 reis, or nearly £800,000. This deficit the minister proposes to meet by increased import duties, and in accordance with his views the House Committee has reported a bill adding 40 per cent. to the present duties on foreign goods entered for consumption (abolishing the collection of 15 per cent. in gold), and raising the dues on free goods to 5 per cent., the additional duties of 2 per cent. to 5 per cent., and placing 5 per cent. of additional duties on the goods not chargeable with such; which charges are estimated to produce about 12,200,000,000 reis, but which will be lessened 1,000,000,000 reis by abolishing the duties on re-export and reloading, the municipality tithes, the half per cent. on national produce, and the three per cent. on foreign products cleared for consumption and shipped with duty-paid certificates.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ FOR THE SUMMER.—TO PREVENT sunburn and all discolorations and irritations of the skin, bites of mosquitoes or other insects, use Wright's Alconated Glycerine Tablet. It is deliciously fragrant, transparent, and has no equal as a toilet soap. For sale by druggists generally. R. & G. A. WRIGHT, No. 624 CHESNUT Street. 3 4 tf

☞ U. S. OFFICE OF ARTIFICIAL LIMBS, —An appropriation ($50,000) having been made by Congress for purchasing
ARTIFICIAL LIMBS FOR OFFICERS
of the United States Army and Navy mutilated in the service, applications may now be made, in person or by letter, by officers entitled to the benefit of the act, and who desire the best Artificial Limbs, to
Dr. B. FRANK PALMER, Surgeon Artist,
No. 1609 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia,
No. 678 BROADWAY, New York,
No. 21 GREEN Street, Boston.
Offices for Supplying Army and Navy Officers. 12§

☞ CUSHIONS AND MATTRESSES stuffed with finest hair or feathers are subject to moth, smell, and dirt. Elastic Sponge is not only a more economical substitute, but is subject to none of these inconveniences, is indestructible, and its purity almost immaculate. 8 3mwf§

☞ DR. F. R. THOMAS, THE LATE OPERator of the Colton Dental Association, is now the *only one* in Philadelphia who devotes his entire time and practice to extracting teeth, absolutely without pain, by fresh nitrous oxide gas. Office, 1027 WALNUT St. 1 26§

☞ ELLIS' IRON BITTERS. — "HAVING used your Iron Bitters in my practice, I can testify to its superior tonic properties for invigorating the appetite and promoting digestion. I can unhesitatingly recommend it in cases of general debility and dyspepsia, and in conditions of the system requiring the use of a ferruginous tonic. Its agreeable flavor must recommend it to all. Yours, respectfully, Chas. S. Gaunt, M. D., Professor in the Philadelphia University of Medicine and Surgery." [24 tu th f §
For sale by JOHNSTON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN, No. 602 ARCH Street, and by Druggists generally

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ "A PENNY SAVED IS EQUAL TO TWO Earned."—The time to save money is when you earn it, and the way to save it is by depositing a portion of it weekly in the old FRANKLIN SAVING FUND, No. 136 S. FOURTH Street, below Chesnut. Money in large or small amounts received, and five per cent. interest allowed. Open daily from 9 to 3, and on Monday evenings from 7 to 9 o'clock. CYRUS CADWALLADER,
7 16 Treasurer.

☞ OFFICE AMERICAN INSURANCE COMPANY.
PHILADELPHIA, Pa., July 3, 1869.
A general meeting of the Stockholders will be held at the Office of the Company on July 14, 1869, at 12 o'clock.
7 6 7t* ROBERT J. MEE, Secretary.

☞ OFFICE OF THE INSURANCE COMPANY OF THE STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.
PHILADELPHIA, July 6, 1869.
At a meeting of the Board of Directors of this Company, held this day, Mr. JOSEPH H. HOLLINSHEAD was unanimously elected Secretary, in place of Mr. William Harper, deceased.
7 7 3t* HENRY D. SHERRERD, President.

☞ VERY SUPERIOR OOLONG TEAS (Black) in 5, 10, and 15 pound Handsome Caddies, at wholesale prices.
FAIRTHORNE & CO., No. 205 N. NINTH and
1 30stuth6m No. 1036 MARKET Street.

☞ NOTICE.—APPLICATION WILL BE made to the Highway Department for a contract to pave Penn street, between Orthodox street and Arrot street, in the Twenty-third ward. All persons interested will be in attendance on July 19, at 12 o'clock, noon, at the office of the Highway Department, FIFTH Street, below Chesnut, Philadelphia. The following persons have signed a contract for the same:—Edward G. Lee, Thomas D. Webster, Charles Comly, Jr., William Keas, Harry T. Garsed, H. Rowland, Jr., John Shallcross, John Cocker, Thomas Caster, Joseph Shock, Benjamin Hoopes Jacob Smedley, William Frederick, James England, John Roberts, Wilson Milnor, William H. Hobson.
7 6 tuths8t* McMANUS & O'ROARK, Contractors.

☞ JAMES M. SCOVEL, LAWYER, CAMDEN, N. J. Collections made everywhere in New Jersey. 6 12 19 1

☞ OLD OAKS CEMETERY COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
OFFICE, No. 518 WALNUT STREET.
This Company is now prepared to dispose of Lots, clear of all incumbrance, on REASONABLE TERMS. The advantages offered by this Cemetery are well known to be equal if not superior to those possessed by any other Cemetery.
We invite all who desire to purchase Burial Lots to call at the office, where plans can be seen and all particulars will be given.
To societies desiring large tracts of land a liberal reduction will be made.
ALFRED C. HARMER, President.
MARTIN LANDENBERGER, Treasurer.
Michael Nisbet, Secretary. 1 11 6m

DIVIDENDS, ETC.

☞ THE ENTERPRISE INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.—Company's Building, No. 408 WALNUT Street.
JULY 6, 1869.
The Directors have this day declared a dividend of FOUR PER CENT. on the capital stock of the Company for the last six months, payable on and after the 15th inst., free of all taxes. ALEX. W. WISTER,
7 6 12t Secretary.

☞ EAST MAHANOY RAILROAD COMPANY, Office No. 227 S. FOURTH Street, Philadelphia.
A Dividend of THREE PER CENT., free of State taxes, has been declared upon the capital stock of this Company, payable in cash on and after the 15th instant.
7 6 7t RICHARD COE, Treasurer.

☞ DIVIDEND.—OFFICE OF THE FAME INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 809 CHESNUT STREET.
PHILADELPHIA, July 6, 1869.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of 3½ PER CENT., payable on demand, clear of all taxes. W. I. BLANCHARD,
7 7 12t Secretary.

☞ THE BANK OF NORTH AMERICA.
PHILADELPHIA, July 3, 1869.
The Directors have this day declared a dividend for the last six months of TEN PER CENT., clear of tax, payable on and after the 8th instant.
7 6 3t JOHN H. WATT, Cashier.

☞ PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY.
PHILADELPHIA, June 30, 1869.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.
The Transfer books of this company will be closed on Thursday, July 8, and reopened on FRIDAY, July 23.
A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT.
has been declared on the preferred and common stock, clear of national and State taxes, payable in common stock on and after the 22d of July next, to the holders thereof, as they stand registered on the books of the company at the close of business on the 8th of July next. All payable at this office.
All orders for dividends must be witnessed and stamped. S. BRADFORD,
7 1 26t Treasurer.

☞ PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT.
PHILADELPHIA, Pa., May 3d, 1869.
NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on the capital stock of the Company, clear of National and State taxes, payable in cash on and after May 30, 1869.
Blank powers of attorney for collecting dividends can be had at the Office of the Company, No. 238 S. Third street.
The Office will be opened at 8 A. M. and closed at 4 P. M. from May 30 to June 5, for the payment of dividends, and after that date from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M. THOMAS T. FIRTH,
5 3 60t] Treasurer.
Note.—The Third Instalment on New Stock of 1868 is due and payable on o before June 15.

LIFE INSURANCE COMPARISON.

Advantages of the MUTUAL Plan over the Return Premium Plan of STOCK COMPANIES.

RATES.

Age.	Return Prem. Plan.	Mutual Plan.	Difference on $1000.	Yearly on $10,000.
40	$40·65	$32·00	$8·65	$86·50
45	54·20	37·30	16·90	169·00
50	75·50	47·00	28·50	285·00
55	109·35	59·40	49·95	499·50

On the ages named the rates of the STOCK Company are from 25 to 84 *per cent. higher* than the MUTUAL rates.

RESULTS.

POLICY for $5000, at age of 32, on the *Return Premium* plan of STOCK Companies, Annual Premium, all Cash, $139·50, and *no Dividend* to be made. In case of death at end of 10 *years*, the *Stock* Company will pay the

Amount of Policy..	$5000
Return Premium..	1395
	$6395
	In Cash.

POLICY in the MUTUAL Company, same age, half Cash, half Note, for $10,000, will cost in 10 *years*, in Cash, including Interest on Notes, $1505·00. But the MUTUAL Company will pay the

Amount of Policy.	$10,000
Less Prem. Notes.	500
Cash	$9,500
and 4 dividends.	

Showing that for only $110 *more Cash Premium*, the gain on the MUTUAL plan to the insured member's family is *Fifty Per Cent.* Should death occur at the end of 5 *years*, the comparison would be:—

Cash paid to St'k Co., $697·50—Paid to family, $5697·50
" Mutual, $735·00— " " $9500·00
and dividend.

At the age of 40, the MUTUAL plan for $1916·40, Cash Premium, will yield $9360·00; while the *Stock* plan for $2032·50, Cash Premium, yields $7032·50. Showing a gain on the MUTUAL plan of $2327·50, and dividend.

These calculations are based upon many years' past experience of MUTUAL plan.

Insure your Life in the
PENN MUTUAL,
NO. 921 CHESNUT STREET,
7 8 3t4p PHILADELPHIA.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
The estate of CHARLES W. CHURCHMAN, deceased.
The Auditors appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the account of Eliza Churchman, John Welsh, William Rotch Wistar, and Charles J. Churchman, Executors of the last Will and Testament of CHARLES W. CHURCHMAN, deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested for the purpose of his appointment on TUESDAY, the 20th day of July instant, at 11 o'clock A. M., at his office, No. 118 S. SIXTH Street, second story, in the city of Philadelphia.
7 8 m6t ROBERT L. NICHOLS, Auditor.

CLOTHING.

WHERE WILL YOU RUSTICATE?

Go to Cape May?
Go to Atlantic City?
Go to Saratoga?
Go to the White Mountains?
Go to Niagara Falls?
Go a-fishing?
Go climb a tree?

GO!! GO!!

Wherever you go, neighbor, you need first to go to

ROCKHILL & WILSON'S

GREAT BROWN STONE HALL,

To refresh yourself with an elegant travelling suit, which you can get at a ridiculously low price.

Linen Dusters,
Travelling Sacks,
Summer Overalls,
Hunting Jackets,
Fishing Rigs,
Airy Pantaloons,
Snow White Duck Coats,
Shaded Linen Suits,

Together with an immensely varied assortment of all things needed for the comfort and adornment of the outer man, whether at home or abroad.

Your attention, gentlemen, is respectfully and pointedly called to the

SHOCKING LOW PRICES

AT WHICH EVERYTHING IN THE

GREAT BROWN HALL

IS OFFERED TO YOU BY

ROCKHILL & WILSON,

NOS. 603 AND 605 CHESNUT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

WESTON & BROTHER,

MERCHANT TAILORS,

S. W. Corner NINTH and ARCH Sts.
PHILADELPHIA.

DAILY RECEIVING
SPRING AND SUMMER STYLES OF THE LATEST IMPORTATIONS.
A Superior Garment at a reasonable price.
SATISFACTION GUARANTEED. 3 31 3mrp

DARING ATTEMPT TO ROB HERRING'S PATENT FRANKLINITE BANKER'S CHEST.

Perryville Station, Pennsylvania RR., June 12, 1869.

Messrs. Farrel, Herring & Co.,
No. 629 Chesnut street, Philadelphia.

Gents:—A persistent but unsuccessful effort was made on the night of May 29, 1869, to drill the Banker's chest received from you a few month ago.

From facts that have come to our knowledge, it is evident that the attempt to open it was renewed on Sunday evening following. Finding all efforts to drill it useless, the effort was then made to break the lock. The hammering was heard by parties in the neighborhood for several hours, but supposing it to arise from the railroad men replacing a defective rail, excited no alarm. The tools, with the exception of the drills, were left. It is evident that they were not only prepared, but perfectly familiar with the construction of your Chest.

That they failed is another evidence that your Banker's Chests are what you claim for them, Burglar-Proof.

Respectfully yours,
6 15 4p J. BALSBACK, Agent.

CLARETS! CLARETS!

ONE THOUSAND CASES OF HIGH AND MEDIUM GRADE

CLARETS,

Imported in wood, and bottled here at a much lower price than the same imported in cases.

SIMON COLTON & CLARKE,

IMPORTERS OF FINE WINES,
S.W. CORNER BROAD AND WALNUT,
7 1 stuth PHILADELPHIA.

FINE TEAS AT LOW PRICES.

Thompson Black's Son & Co.,

BROAD and CHESNUT Sts.,

4 8 stuth3mrp PHILADELPHIA.

PIANOS, ETC.

ALBRECHT, RIKKES & SCHMIDT,
MANUFACTURERS OF
FIRST-CLASS PIANO-FORTES.
Full guarantee and moderate prices.
5 25 WAREROOMS, No. 610 ARCH Street.

STECK & CO.'S & HAINES BROS. PIANO FORTES,
AND MASON & HAMLIN'S CABINET AND METROPOLITAN ORGANS,
with the new and beautiful
VOX HUMANA.
Every inducement offered to purchasers.
3 stuth 3m No. 923 CHESNUT Street.

CHEVIOTS! CHEVIOTS!

FANCY AND PLAIN,
For Gentlemen's Travelling Suits.

DUCKS AND DRILLS

IN GREAT VARIETY.

COMPLETE STOCK

OF
COATINGS, BATISTES, REPELLANTS,
ALL SHADES,
For Ladies Walking Suits.
FANCY, PLAIN WHITE, and SCARLET

CLOTHS,

DELICATE AND BEAUTIFUL PLAIN COLORS
FOR FRIENDS' WEAR.

W. T. SNODGRASS & CO.

No. 34 South SECOND Street,
7 7 10trp PHILADELPAIA.

THE AMERICAN COMBINATION BUTTON-HOLE AND SEWING MACHINE

Is now universally admitted to be superior to all others as a Family Machine. THE SIMPLICITY, EASE, AND CERTAINTY with which it operates, as well as the uniform excellence of its work throughout the entire range of sewing, in

Stitching, Hemming, Felling, Tucking, Cording, Braiding, Quilting, Gathering, and Sewing on, Overseaming, Embroidering on the Edge, and its Beautiful Button-Hole and Eyelet Hole Werk,

PLACE IT UNQUESTIONABLY FAR IN ADVANCE OF ANY OTHER SIMILAR INVENTION.

OFFICE,
S. W Cor. ELEVENTH and CHESNUT
6 16 tuths3mrp PHILADELPHIA.

PENNSYLVANIA

AND
New York Canal and Railroad Co.'s
SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS.
A limited amount of these Bonds, guaranteed by the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company, is offered at
NINETY AND ONE-HALF PER CENT.
The Canal of this Company is 105 miles long. The Railroad of the same length is fast approaching completion, and being principally owned by the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company, will open in connection therewith an immense and profitable trade northward from the coal regions to Western and Southern New York and the Great Lakes.
Apply at Lehigh Valley Railroad Company's Office, No. 303 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia. [7 1 12t
CHARLES C. LONGSTRETH,
Treasurer Lehigh Valley Railroad Company.

DREXEL & CO.

NO. 34 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
American and Foreign
BANKERS,

ISSUE DRAFTS AND CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT available on presentation in any part of Europe.
Travellers can make all their financial arrangements through us, and we will collect their interest and dividends without charge.
Drexel, Winthrop & Co., New York. | Drexel, Harjes & Co., Paris. [8 10

HOME LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK,

WALTER S. GRIFFITH, President.
A solid, safe, and reliable Company.
Assets over two million dollars ($2,000,000), most securely invested, and rapidly increasing.
A MEMBERSHIP OF OVER 10,000.
Persons contemplating assurance on their lives are invited to examine the literature of the Company, which may be had at the Philadelphia office,
Southwest corner of FOURTH and LIBRARY Street
6 3 thstu3m B. K. ESLER, General Agent.

INSTRUCTION.

THE LEHIGH UNIVERSITY
SOUTH BETHLEHEM, PENNSYLVANIA.
Applicants for admission on SEPTEMBER 1, 1869, will be examined on MONDAY, June 21, or on FRIDAY, August 27. Apply to
HENRY COPPEE, LL. D.,
6 17 1m President.

THE EDGEHILL SCHOOL
a Boarding and Day School for Boys, will begin its next session in the new Academy Building at
MERCHANTVILLE, NEW JERSEY,
MONDAY, September 6, 1869.
For circulars apply to Rev. T. W. CATTELL,
6 28 tf Principal.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT
GERMANTOWN, five minutes' walk from Wayne Station, two neat and comfortable Houses on WAYNE Street, below Manheim, suitable for a small and genteel family, with all the modern conveniences, gas, water, range, heater, etc. Rent, $500 per annum. Apply to JACOB KAUPP, No. 77 WISTER Street, Germantown. Possession at once. 6 18 tf

FOR SALE—HANDSOME THREE-story Brick Dwelling, three-story double back buildings, No. 634 SIXTH Street, above Green; modern improvements, and in excellent order. Was owned and built by the late Henry Derringer, deceased, of the very best materials and workmanship. Immediate possession. Agent at house from 12 to 2 o'clock daily. 6 7 tf

TO RENT.

GERMANTOWN PROPERTY TO LET.—A large, modern-built house, tenant-house, coach-house, and five acres of land, handsomely laid out walks and garden; within two minutes' walk of Duy's Lane Station. Apply to J. ARMSTRONG. 6 21 2m*

TO RENT—AN OFFICE SUITABLE FOR A physician or a lawyer, with or without board, at No. 1121 GIRARD Street. 2 15

TO LET UNTIL 1ST OF APRIL, 1870, a Country Cottage on the Pennsylvania Central Railroad, ½ mile from Allensville Station; eight rooms, five acres, barn, stabling, spring house, etc.; large garden fully planted. E. H. EVERS,
7 3 stuth3t* No. 117 GOTHIC Street.

ELIGIBLE STORE TO RENT
No. 1210 CHESNUT STREET.
Apply in the second story of the building. 7 8 thstu 3t

NEW-YORKISMS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEW YORK, July 8, 1869.

The New York reporter, if he would make anything of a living, must be a very industrious animal. He must never dream of going to bed until 2 o'clock in the morning, and he may account himself exceedingly happy if he accomplishes that feat for one month consecutively. The salaries of reporters being rather limited, not averaging over fifteen dollars per week, he must write for several papers if he would do more than keep body and soul together. He must be continually on his feet, if it is only to keep his hand in. The fire and police reporter is especially goaded in this respect. Every paper of any pretensions has at least one man known as the fire-and-police reporter, whose duty it is to attend to nothing but the matters indicated by those two words, fire and police. He has to visit all the police courts every day, and to occupy the reporters' room at police headquarters every night, from half-past 10 until half-past 1. If, between those hours, an alarm of fire sounds, he will consult his own judgment as to whether it is necessary to repair to the scene of conflagration, and woe to him if that judgment mislead him! If he yield to the allurements of supineness and prefers settling himself in a reporter's chair, with the back of his head against the wall, and his feet elevated on the desk opposite, well and good; only he must bear the brunt of being eclipsed next morning. Ten to one, some less sleepy hand will have furtively repaired thither and devastated a notebook in the endeavor to create a fire-fiend sensation. To make a hit, by flood or fire, must always be his prominent idea.

The reporter's room at police headquarters, where King Kennedy reigns, in Mulberry street, is a low, square room in the south basement. It faces front, and has two windows protected by thick iron bars. Its floor is bare; a small platform raised a step high runs along the part of the room nearest the windows, and the furniture consists solely of desks and chairs, and not too many of either. Each of the principal and all of the unprincipled newspapers have desks and chairs. Each reporter is furnished with a desk-latch key whereby he lets himself in at any hour of the day or night. One reporter from each paper is likewise provided by the Paid Fire Department with a fire-badge, which secures him admission within the *cordon* in cases of fire. These fire-badges are comparatively a new institution, having been in use only a bout a year. The are "scrumptious" in design, and effect just the purpose they were intended to—that of excluding from Area all persons not wearing them or other badges provided by the department, or not otherwise entitled to admission. The fire duties of the police and fire reporters may be defined to extend between two o'clock in the afternoon and two in the morning.

Their police duties are also often exceedingly onerous. At the three principal city police courts—the Tombs, the Jefferson Market, and the Essex Market—the principal business of the day is transacted between ten and twelve and two and four, and, if the reporter is conscientious, he will naturally wish to know precisely what has taken place at court during those four hours. It also frequently happens that while one case is being tried in open court, another that has been a good while on the *tapis*, and has grown very complicated and tedious, or that is of a nature which asks for more private inquiry, is being investigated in the magistrate's private room. All these cases must be listened to, and their general drift understood by the reporter. He is thus brought into intimate familiarity with every species of crime. There is no villainy perpetrable by man, woman, or child but what comes under his cognizance during a long experience. I have often, in bygone days, watched the silver head of one of the *Herald's* staunchest criminal reporters, and wondered what that man's notion of human nature was. There he sits at his desk, or perambulates into the magistrate's private room, year after year, in close contact with every species of vice that can be named among men, and yet remains a most unimpeachable and respectable old person—his silver hair combed virtuously, his well pared nails as clean as penknife and piety can make them, his shoes beaming with religion quite as much, I am sure, as with French polish, and his black clothes as sleek as though the oil from Aaron's beard had run down them. I won't say whether it is at the Tombs, or at the Essex, or the Jefferson he sits, year after year, but the old owl is a bird of most rigid virtue, and is generally seen paring apples between sessions.

The reporters have two places of rendezvous. One of them is the reporters' room of police headquarters, and the other is a little room leading out of the Coroner's office. Here they deal out the gossip and scandal of the day, jog each other's memories, and borrow one another's note-books. These amenities do not belong to all, however. The newcomer has to work himself into the "ring," for in the world of reporters, as in every other world in New York, there exists a "ring." If he cannot accomplish this he is not apt to meet with much success, for the New York reporter is notoriously grasping and selfish, and will only give to those from whom he hopes to gain as much or more. This ring is very exclusive. It embraces some of the best men of the best papers, and no one is admitted unless he proves his right by creating some "success" in the newspaper he represents. Perhaps it is well that this exclusiveness should be preserved, since it stimulates the new-comer, and makes him achieve more than he otherwise would. Until he is admitted into that ring he is regarded as rather a poor creature. When he does something to exalt his name his merit is recognized, and he is received with open arms.

New York reporters are intensely jealous of Philadelphia intruders, and try to "scrunch" 'em all they can. They are jealous of the growing influence of Philadelphians in this city. At the time of the Young Imbroglio all the small spites and nasty scandals of Bohemian New York came floating along the fetid stream of the lower order of reporters.

There are two newspapers around which this order of reporters swarms, and those two newspapers are the extremes of one another. One of them is the *Tribune*, and the other the *Sunday Mercury*. There are no other papers in New York that furnish so much employment to Bohemians—poor, tattered, wornout, journalistic bummers, whose breaths smell of Blackwell's Island and the station house, and whose dirt-cased fingers shake like digitatorial aspens. Not but what there are plenty of talented, able, and in every respect gentlemanly employes in the reportorial departments of these newspapers, but the assignment system is retained there to a great extent, and wherever the assignment system obtains there will the Bohemians be gathered together.

The reporter's life in New York is not an easy one. Every dollar he earns represents good solid cubic work. He may not excel in putting words together grammatically, but he is great on getting facts. When you get the reporter who is equally perfect in fact and phraseology, you get the artist, and you don't get him at all in New York, for directly he learns to unite these two qualities he floats out of the repertorial sphere and ascends to higher realms. Whilst he remains in that sphere, the influences that surround him tend to anything rather than to refine and humanize him. Vice, slang, cynicism, the constant company of his own sex—these are the evils forced upon him, which would tend to prevent his becoming or remaining a gentleman—although there are gentlemen in that as there are in every New York newspaper sphere. But the difference between the average New York and the average Philadelphia reporter is very marked indeed.

ALI BABA.

CITY ITEMS.

SUMMER CLOTHING OF ALL KINDS.—*A large assortment selling rapidly, but replenished daily. New, fresh, and fashionable, SUPERIOR TO ANY READY-MADE STOCK IN PHILADELPHIA in style, fit, and make, and sold at prices guaranteed lower than the lowest elsewhere, or the sale cancelled and money refunded.*

HALF WAY BETWEEN Fifth and Sixth Streets. } BENNETT & Co., TOWER HALL, 518 MARKET ST., PHILADELPHIA, AND 600 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

GROVER & BAKER'S Highest Premium Sewing Machines, No. 730 Chesnut street.

FINE READY-MADE CLOTHING.—

REASONABLE IN TEXTURE,

REASONABLE IN PRICE,

FASHIONABLE IN STYLE,

AT

CHARLES STOKES', No. 824 Chesnut street.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES
On easiest possible terms, by
O. F. DAVIS, No. 810 Chesnut street.

JEWELRY.—Mr. William W. Cassidy, No. 12 South Second street, has the largest and most attractive assortment of fine Jewelry and Silverware in the city. Purchasers can rely upon obtaining a real, pure article furnished at a price which cannot be equalled. He also has a large stock of American Western Watches in all varieties and at all prices. A visit to his store is sure to result in pleasure and profit.

GRAPE BITTERS.—Every one knows the value of the grape as a luscious and healthy fruit. Speer's "Standard Wine Bitters" is the ultimate of the grape; in its properties, mildly stimulating, diuretic, sudorific, and tonic. More than seven-eighths of them are the pure juice of the grape, simply made bitter by Peruvian Bark, Chamomile Flowers, Snake Root, Calamus, Wild Cherry Bark, etc. Sold by Druggists.

☞ WE HAVE SOLD SO FAST
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Our Spring and Summer Clothing
Our Spring and Summer Clothing
Our Spring and Summer Clothing
Our Spring and Summer Clothing
☞ WE ARE NOW RECEIVING
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The Second Instalment
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The Second Instalment
☞ BEAUTIFUL FRESH GOODS.
☞ BEAUTIFUL FRESH GOODS.
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☞ BEAUTIFUL FRESH GOODS.

CARDS.—Our sales have never been so large, but we still have a splendid stock of the VERY NEWEST THINGS. *Having an immense force of cutters and workmen, we keep up the supply for our counters.*

The new goods now receiving are:—

Alpaca Sacks,	*Cheviot Suits,*
Alpaca Dusters,	*Travelling Suits,*
Drap d'Ete Sacks,	*Blue Chesterfields,*
White and Colored Duck Suits,	*Olive Chesterfields,*
Flannel Suits,	*Dahlia Chesterfields,*
Boys' Dusters,	*Brown Chesterfields,*
Boys' White Vests,	*Youths' Chesterfields,*
Boys' Alpaca Jackets,	*Children's Suits.*

☞ *An extra large force of Salesmen to give good attention to all either looking or buying.*

WANAMAKER & BROWN,
The Largest Clothing House,
Oak Hall,
The Corner of Sixth and Market Streets.

MARRIED.

FENIMORE—BAXTER.—On the 16th day of May, 1869, at the Third Street M. E. Church, Camden, N. J., by the Rev. Charles H. Whitecar, Mr. OLIVER FENIMORE to ELLEN A. BAXTER, both of Camden.

WATERS—GILLESPIE.—July 6, 1869, at St. Joseph's Church, by the Rev. Father Blenkinsopp, Mr. THEODORE A. WATERS to Miss SUSAN T. GILLESPIE, both of this city.

DIED.

BAILEY.—On the morning of the 7th instant, at Pottstown, MORRIS P., son of Charles L. and Emma H. Bailey, aged 2 years and 3 weeks.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, at Pottstown, at 8½ o'clock on Friday morning, the 9th instant.

BELL.—On the 6th instant, after a protracted illness, THOMAS F. BELL, in the 55th year of his age.

The male friends of the family, and Booksellers and Publishers, are invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 333 S. Eighteenth street, on Friday morning at 10 o'clock. Interment at Laurel Hill.

COX.—On the 6th instant, SUSAN M., wife of Mr. Thomas Cox, aged 54 years.

Her relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her husband's residence, No. 703 N. Nineteenth street, on Friday, the 9th instant, at 9 o'clock. To proceed to Cedar Hill Cemetery.

MAHONY.—On the evening of the 6th instant, CHRISTIAN HUBBERT, only son of James and the late Jane Mahony, in the 23d year of his age.

His male friends and those of the family, also the Employes of King & Baird; the members of Typographical Union, No. 2, and Nevada Tribe, No. 76, Improved Order of Red Men, together with the Order in general, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his father, No. 415 Richmond street, on Sunday morning next at 10 o'clock, without further notice. To proceed to Hanover Street Vault.

STOREY.—On the 6th instant, in the 8th year of her age, JENNIE, daughter of John A. and Emma V. Storey, and granddaughter of Mary A. and the late Jesse Shoemaker.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 169 Green lane, Manayunk, on Friday afternoon at 1 o'clock.

VANDERSLICE.—On the 7th instant, in the 18th year of her age, LIBBIE E., twin daughter of M. L. and Margaret Vanderslice.

Funeral will take place at her father's residence, No. 252 N. Twenty-second street, on Saturday next at 2 o'clock P. M. To proceed to Mount Peace Cemetery. Friends and relatives, and Teachers of Senior Class of Locust Street Grammar School, and Quaker City Lodge, I. O. of O. F., are invited.

CHAMPION SAFES!

GREAT FIRE AT CAMDEN.

CAMDEN, June 7, 1869.

MESSRS. FARREL, HERRING & CO.,
No. 629 Chesnut Street, Philadelphia.

Dear Sirs:—At the very destructive fire of Messrs. McKeen & Bingham's Saw Mill, which occurred on the evening of the 6th instant in this place, the Safe manufactured by you, belonging to the late firm of F. M. Bingham & Garrison, was in the building and subjected to a very severe test, as the fire raged fiercely for several hours; and so great was the heat that the brass plates were melted off, and to our great surprise, when the Safe was opened, we found all the books and papers uninjured.

Yours, respectfully,
SAMUEL B. GARRISON,
Late of F. M. Bingham & Garrison.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFES, "THE MOST RELIABLE SECURITY FROM FIRE NOW KNOWN," Manufactured and sold by

FARREL, HERRING & CO.,

NO. 629 CHESNUT STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

HERRING, FARREL & SHERMAN,
No. 251 BROADWAY, New York.

HERRING & CO., Chicago.

HERRING, FARREL & SHERMAN, New Orleans.

More than 30,000 Herring's Safes have been and are now in use, and over SIX HUNDRED have passed through accidental fires, preserving their contents in some instances where many others failed.

Second-hand Safes of our own and other makers having been received in part pay for the IMPROVED HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION, for sale at low prices. 4 17 4ptf

SEWING MACHINES.

THE LATEST AND BEST
THE PARHAM
NEW FAMILY SEWING MACHINE.

Combining all the good qualities of the best machines in the market, with many new and admirable features not found in any other. Is adapted for every description of family sewing and for light manufacturing purposes; is decidedly the most perfect, simple, and reliable FAMILY SEWING MACHINE ever invented. It is elegant in style and finish; simple in construction; noiseless in operation; makes perfect work on every description of material; is perfectly free in all its movements; is very light running, and is a pleasure for the operator to use it. Call and examine it at the office of

THE PARHAM SEWING MACHINE CO.,
NO. 704 CHESNUT STREET,
6 10 1m PHILADELPHIA.

BONNETS, TRIMMINGS, ETC.

MRS. M. A. BINDER,

DRESS TRIMMING AND PAPER PATTERN STORE,

N. W. Corner Eleventh and Chesnut Streets.

BARGAINS JUST OPENED,

New style Silk Tassel Fringe, 62 cents a yard, all shades.

REAL GUIPURE LACES.

A case Lace Points, Sacques, and Jackets.
Llama Lace Parasol Covers.
Black Thread Laces, all widths, at very low prices.
The genuine Joseph Kid Gloves, $1 per pair.
Misses' Colored Kids.

NEW STYLES PARASOLS AND SEASIDES.

Roman and Plain Ribbons and Sashes.
Paris Jewelry.
Plaid Nainsooks, French Muslins, Pique and Marseilles, Hamburg Edging and Insertings.

EXCLUSIVE AGENT

For Mrs. M. WORK'S Celebrated System for cutting Ladies' Dresses, Sacques, Basques, Garibaldi's, Children's Clothes, etc., by measurement, and full instructions given.

AGENTS WANTED.

Ladies are now making from $100 to $200 per month as agents for this system. 3 6 stuth3

DRY GOODS.

LINENS,

LINENS,

LINENS.

LINENS FOR MEN'S AND BOYS' WEAR AND LADIES' SUITS LOWER THAN EVER.

CLOTHS AND CASSIMERES

OF ALL KINDS AT A TREMENDOUS REDUCTION FROM THE LOWEST PRICES OF THIS OR ANY OTHER SEASON.

SEE THEM.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

CASSELBERRY & CADWALLADER,

NO. 830 ARCH STREET.

7 8 ths2t4p PHILADELPHIA.

GEO. D. WISHAM,

No. 7 N. EIGHTH St.,

Is now prepared to offer one of the largest and best selected stocks of

DRESS GOODS

TO BE FOUND IN THE CITY, AND WILL BE SOLD AT THE LOWEST CASH PRICES.

NEW GOODS OPENING DAILY.

Black Silks! Black Silks!

BLACK TAFFETA, only $1·50.
BLACK GROS GRAIN, HEAVY, $2·00.
BLACK GROS GRAIN, WIDE, $2·00.
BLACK GROS GRAIN, RICH, $2·25, $2·50, $2·75, $3·00, $3·50, $4·00, $4·50, $5·00.
FOR BARGAINS CALL AT

GEO. D. WISHAM'S
ONE PRICE STORE,
No. 7 North EIGHTH Street.

OUR MOTTO—SMALL PROFITS AND QUICK SALES. 4 15 thstu3mrp

PARASOLS.

PARASOLS.—ALL THE NEWEST London and Paris styles, which for novelty, variety, and elegance are unequalled. A large assortment of Lace Covers, Sea Side and Sun Umbrellas at the lowest prices, at H. DIXON'S Fancy Goods Store, No. 21 S. EIGHTH Street. 4 10 2m

ATTENTION, LADIES!—ALL THE NEWEST Styles of JET, VULCANITE, and FRENCH JEWELRY, FANS, LEATHER GOODS, PONGIE PARASOLS, every COLORED LININGS; Silk Umbrellas in great variety, Toilet Goods, with every requisite for summer tourists or the seaside.

H. DIXON,
7 8 thstu12rp No. 21 S. EIGHTH Street.

JEWELRY AND SILVERWARE.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

On and After Monday,

JULY 5,

WE WILL CLOSE OUR STORE

AT 5 P. M.

UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE.

CLARK & BIDDLE,

No. 1124 Chesnut Street,

3 11 thm3 PHILADELPHIA.

CHESNUT AND TWELFTH STREETS.

NOTICE!

FROM THE 6th OF JULY

UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE, WE WILL CLOSE OUR STORE AT 5 P. M.

BAILEY & CO.,

7 1 thstu10trp JEWELLERS.

REMOVAL.

A. B. WARDEN,

IMPORTER OF

Watches, Diamonds, and Jewelry,

Has Removed from the S. E. corner of Fifth and Chesnut Streets to

No. 1029 CHESNUT Street,

PHILADELPHIA.

N. B.—WATCHES REPAIRED IN THE BEST MANNER. 3 11 thstu3

RICH JEWELRY.

JOHN BRENNAN

DIAMOND DEALER AND JEWELLER,

NO. 13 SOUTH EIGHTH STREET,

4 29 thstu3mrp PHILADELPHIA.

HATS AND CAPS.

WARBURTON'S IMPROVED VENTILATED and easy-fitting Dress Hats (patented), in all the improved fashions of the season. CHESNUT Street, next door to the Post Office. 11 19 tf

SUMMER RESORTS.

ATLANTIC CITY.

UNITED STATES HOTEL,

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.,

Is Now Open for the Reception of Guests.

HASSLER'S BAND, under the direction of Simon Hassler, is engaged for the season.

Persons wishing to engage rooms will apply to

GEORGE FREEMAN, Superintendent,
ATLANTIC CITY, or
BROWN & WOELPPER,
6 5 2m No. 827 RICHMOND Street, Philadelphia.

SURF HOUSE,

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.,

IS NOW OPEN FOR GUESTS.

TERMS MODERATE.

For rooms, terms, &c., address

THOMAS PARLEY, Proprietor.

Carl Sentz's Parlor Orchestra has been engaged for the season. 6 1 2m

CONGRESS HALL, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., GEORGE W. HINKLE, Proprietor. Now open for the season. It has been thoroughly renovated and put into complete order. In connection with the bathing there are new bath-houses, and Captain W. Tell Street's life lines and buoys introduced for the especial use of the boarders. 6 33 1m

WAVERLY HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., corner ATLANTIC and DELAWARE Avenues, opposite the United States Hotel. To those seeking comfort and pleasure this house has, in its delightful shade and eligible location, advantages seldom found on the seashore. M. J. JOY,
6 25 1m Proprietress.

THE NEPTUNE HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., is NOW OPEN. The location of this house only one hundred feet from perfectly safe and excellent bathing, together with its comforts as a First-class Hotel, make it a most desirable stopping place. For terms, apply at the Hotel, or at No. 707 Wood street, Philadelphia.
6 23 1m ROBERT L. FUREY, Lessee.

REED HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.,
(Next door to United States Hotel).
6 23 1m CHARLES SOUDER, M. D., Proprietor.

MACY HOUSE, MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., keeps open the entire year. Situated near the BEST BATHING; large airy rooms; furnished throughout with spring beds. Terms, $15 to $18 per week.
6 23 6w GEORGE H. MACY, Proprietor.

JOHN METZ'S
INLET HOUSE,
ATLANTIC CITY, NEW JERSEY.
Purest brands of Liquors. 7 2 1m

KENTUCKY HOUSE,
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.,
is now open for the reception of visitors.
6 23 1m MRS. M. QUIGLEY, Proprietress.

COLUMBIA HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., opposite the Surf House,
IS NOW OPEN.
Terms to suit the times.
6 23 1m EDWARD DOYLE, Proprietor.

THE SCHAUFLER HOTEL, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J. The best location on the island, with an A No. 1 table, and the best attention paid to its guests. Eighty fine sleeping chambers, with beds, etc., unsurpassed.
6 23 1m ALOIS SCHAUFLER, Proprietor.

DENNIS COTTAGE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J. (MICHIGAN AVENUE),
Enlarged to double its former capacity, is now open for the reception of guests.
JOSEPH H. BORTON,
6 23 1m Proprietor.

COTTAGE RETREAT, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., is Now Open, enlarged and improved. Spring beds throughout the establishment. Rooms for invalids. Terms moderate.
6 23 1m MRS. McCLEES, Proprietress.

SEA VIEW HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., corner of PACIFIC and KENTUCKY Avenues, is Now Open for reception of guests.
LEEDS & DAVIS,
6 23 1m Proprietors.

SAND HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., corner of ATLANTIC and CONNECTICUT Avenues, is now open, enlarged and improved. One of the pleasantest locations on the island.
6 24 1m LEWIS REPP, Proprietor.

HADDON HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, FOOT of NORTH CAROLINA Avenue, near the beach, a new house just finished, is now open.
7 2 1m SAMUEL P. HUNT, Proprietor.

EVARD HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., (Pennsylvania Avenue, between Atlantic and Arctic,) is now open for the reception of guests.
6 24 1m T. F. WATSON, Proprietor.

TAMMANY HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., delightfully located on NORTH CAROLINA Avenue, is now open.
6 23 1m ELIAS CLEAVER, Proprietor.

MONROE COTTAGE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., ATLANTIC Avenue, first block above United States Hotel. Terms, $12 per week.
6 23 1m WILLIAM MONROE, Proprietor.

THE "CHALFONTE," ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., IS NOW OPEN
for the reception of guests.
6 23 1m ELISHA ROBERTS, Proprietor.

HEWIT HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., will open July 1, and will be kept as formerly.
A. T. HUTCHINSON,
6 23 1m Proprietress.

MAGNOLIA COTTAGE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., a First-class Private Boarding-house (Pennsylvania avenue), is now open for the reception of boarders.
6 23 1m A. P. COOK, Proprietress.

MANN'S COTTAGE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J. (Pennsylvania avenue), unexcelled as to location, comforts, conveniences, and the furnishing of the house, is now open for visitors. [6 23] C. C. THORN, Proprietress.

THE CLARENDON HOUSE, VIRGINIA Avenue, Atlantic City, N. J., is now open.
6 23 1m JOSEPH JONES, Proprietor.

THE ALHAMBRA,
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.,
is now open for the reception of guests.
6 23 1m R. B. LEEDS, Proprietor.

CENTRAL HOUSE,
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.,
is now open for the reception of guests.
6 23 1m LAWLOR & TRILLY, Proprietors.

CHESTER COUNTY HOUSE,
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
6 23 1m J. KEIM, Proprietor.

LIGHT-HOUSE COTTAGE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., conveniently located to good and safe bathing, is now open. Leave cars at U. S. Hotel.
6 16 1m JONAH WOOTTON, Proprietor.

SEA-SIDE HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., is now open for the reception of guests.
6 23 1m EVANS & HAINES, Proprietors.

CLIFTON SPRINGS HOTEL AND AIRCURE combined with Water Treatment.—This extensive and magnificent establishment, located on the Auburn branch of the great New York Central Railroad, midway between Syracuse and Rochester, is now opened for the reception of pleasure seekers and invalids. A lithograph of this spacious and elegant building, surrounded with a natural grove and beautiful drives, can be seen at the most important hotels and watering places after August 1. Terms for board, $3 per day; $12 to $18 per week; children and servants half price, subject to contract for four months at reduced rates. N. B.—Circulars sent on application. ALBERT CLEVELAND,
6 24 1m Proprietor.

SUMMER RESORT.—The subscriber having purchased the Cold Spring property, on the line of the Schuylkill and Susquehanna Railroad, from the Philadelphia and Reading Railway Company, will reopen it for visitors and families on June 1, 1869. It is now undergoing thorough repairs, and will be refitted and refurnished in the best manner. Persons can address the proprietor at Harrisburg. Cold Springs, Box No. 170.
6 25 2m WILLIAM LERCH.

LAKE HOUSE, CALDWELL, LAKE GEORGE, N. Y.
Best of accommodations for Families and Gentlemen. Board, $3·50 per day; $14 to $17·50 per week, according to rooms. Open from June 1 to October 15. Address
6 12m H. J. ROCKWELL.

OLD MORAVIAN "SUN HOTEL," BETHLEHEM, Pa. Established 1758.
Two hours and a half from Philadelphia, via North Pennsylvania Railroad. Four trains daily; one train on Sunday. Terms moderate.
RIEGEL & SANDT,
6 9 1m Proprietors.

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A LARGE INVOICE OF

PARIS DRESS SKIRTS,

For Walking and Driving,

OF THE LATEST STYLES AND MATERIALS

AT

$5 AND $6 EACH.

HOMER, COLLADAY & CO.,

Nos. 1412 and 1414 CHESNUT STREET,

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LANCASTER'S INSURANCE AGENCY,

N. W. Corner of FOURTH and WALNUT Sts.,

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SUMMER RESORTS.

CAPE MAY.

SEWELL'S POINT FISH HOUSE,

Cold Spring Inlet, Cape May, N. J.

PLEASURE AND FISHING BOATS TO HIRE.
Meals and Refreshments served at short notice, and the best attention paid to the wants of fishing parties and visitors to the Inlet generally.
Wines, Liquors, Cigars, etc., of the choicest brands.
H. W. FAWCETT,
7 1 1m PROPRIETOR.

STOCKTON HOTEL,

CAPE MAY, N. J.,

WILL OPEN ON THE 24th OF JUNE, 1869.

This Hotel has been erected within the past year; affords ample accommodations for nearly one thousand guests, and is furnished equal to any of the leading hotels in the United States.

For terms, etc., address

PETER GARDNER,
PROPRIETOR,
6 21m CAPE MAY, N. J.

WARNE'S MODEL COTTAGES
(Opposite the Stockton Hotel),
CAPE MAY, N. J.

A few apartments, with board, in these splendidly-constructed Cottages, can be secured on immediate application at the Cottages to H. W. FAWCETT,
6 28 1m Proprietor.

SEA BATHING.
NATIONAL HALL,
CAPE MAY CITY, N. J.
This large and commodious Hotel, known as the National Hall, is now receiving visitors.
6 24 2m AARON GARRETSON, Proprietor.

CARR'S COTTAGE, JACKSON STREET, CAPE MAY, N. J., an entirely new and handsome hotel, just completed and newly furnished throughout, is now open for the season. Good accommodations for boarders. [6 28 1m] FRANCIS CARR, Proprietor.

MERCHANTS' HOTEL, CAPE MAY, N. J.—This delightfully located hotel is NOW OPEN for the season, where the undersigned, as heretofore, will devote his whole energies to the comfort of his guests.
6 28 2m WILLIAM MASON, Proprietor.

PARKINSON HALL, HUGHES STREET, Cape May.—First-class Private Boarding House, commanding a full view of the Stockton House and ocean.
6 28 1m Mrs. E. PARKINSON JONES, Proprietress.

McMAKIN'S ATLANTIC HOTEL, CAPE May City, N. J., now ready for visitors, and to continue open the entire year hereafter.
6 28 1m JOHN McMAKIN, Proprietor.

CAPE MAY.—ADOLPH PROSKAUER, OF No. 222 S. THIRD Street, Philadelphia, MAISON DOREE, Restaurant *a la carte*, and hotel on European plan, corner of WASHINGTON and JACKSON Streets, Cape May. 6 28 1m

PHILADELPHIA HOUSE, CAPE MAY, N. J., is now open for the reception of guests. Address E. GRIFFITH, Cape May,
6 28 1m or No. 1004 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

LA PIERRE HOUSE, CAPE MAY, N. J.—This delightfully located hotel is now open for the season.
6 28 1m J. WIENER, Proprietor.

CAPE ISLAND.—PRIVATE BOARDING FOR FAMILIES at the FRANKLIN HOUSES.
6 28 1m MRS. H. W. GARDEN, Proprietress.

SHERMAN HOUSE, CAPE MAY, N. J., NOW OPEN.—Large airy single and communicating rooms. Spring Beds. Terms, $15 to $18 per week.
6 28 1m CLIFFORD & CO., Proprietors.

TREMONT HOUSE, CORNER FRANKLIN and WASHINGTON Streets, Cape May, N. J., will open on the 3d of July. Terms, $15 to $16 per week.
6 22 2m HUMPHREY HUGHES, Proprietor.

IMPORTANT TO HOUSEKEEPERS.

THE PATENT ADJUSTABLE WINDOW SCREENS fit any window, and keep out
FLIES, MOSQUITOES, AND ALL OTHER INSECTS.
For sale No. 16 North SIXTH Street.
WINDOW BLINDS AND SHADES of all kinds.
REPAIRING, ETC.

B. J. WILLIAMS & SONS,
NO. 16 NORTH SIXTH STREET,
6 11 1m PHILADELPHIA.

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CATAWISSA RAILROAD

TOURISTS'
SUMMER EXCURSION TICKETS
TO
Niagara Falls, Montreal, Quebec, White Mountains, Boston, Lake George, Saratoga, New York, Etc. Etc.,
ARE NOW READY FOR SALE AT THE TICKET OFFICE,
NO. 811 CHESNUT STREET,
7 2 7t PHILADELPHIA.

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NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

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And all points in the

LEHIGH AND WYOMING VALLEYS.

Four Through Trains in connection with Lehigh Valley and Lehigh and Susquehanna Railroads.

COMMODIOUS CARS, SMOOTH TRACK, FINE SCENERY, EXCELLENT HOTELS,

Are the specialties of this route.

Through Trains leave the Depot,

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ELLIS CLARK,
6 30 1m General Agent.

Tickets sold and baggage checked through at Mann's Express Office, No. 105 S. FIFTH Street.

FOR LONG BRANCH,

WITHOUT CHANGE OF CARS.

On and after THURSDAY, July 1, 1869,

LEAVE PHILADELPHIA FROM WALNUT STREET WHARF,

8·00 A. M. } DUE LONG BRANCH AT { 12·19 P. M.
2·00 P. M. } { 6·12 P. M.

Fare: Philadelphia to Long Branch..... $3·00
Excursion Tickets..... 4·00

W. H. GATZMER,
7 2 1m Agent.

STEAMBOAT LINES.

FOR CAPE MAY, ON TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND SATURDAYS.

On and after SATURDAY, June 26, the new and splendid steamer LADY OF THE LAKE, Captain W. THOMPSON, will commence running regularly to CAPE MAY, leaving ARCH STREET WHARF on TUESDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY MORNINGS at 9 o'clock, and returning leave the landing at Cape May on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, and SATURDAYS at 8 o'clock.

Fare, including Carriage hire..... $2·25
Children " " ..... 1·25
Servants " " ..... 1·25
Season Tickets $10—Carriage hire extra.

The LADY OF THE LAKE is a fine sea boat, has handsome state-room accommodations, and is fitted up with everything necessary for the safety and comfort of passengers.

Freight received until 3½ o'clock. For further particulars inquire at the Office, No. 22 North DELAWARE Avenue.
6 24 tf G. H. HUDDELL, CALVIN TAGGART.

DAILY EXCURSIONS TO BEVERLY, Burlington, and Bristol, by the steamboat JOHN A. WARNER. Leaves Philadelphia, Chesnut street wharf, at 2 and 6 o'clock P. M. Returning, leaves Bristol at 6·30 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M. Stopping each way at Riverton, Torresdale, Andalusia, Beverly, and Burlington. Fare 25 cents. Excursion, 40 cents. 7 3 3m

GLOUCESTER POINT.—GO YOURself and take the family to this cool, delightful spot.
New steamers, with every comfort, leave SOUTH Street Slip daily, every few minutes. 6 18 3m

IMPROBABLE.

Risdon's Story of the Lo... of the Powell Exploring Expedition ... Regarded as a Hoax.

From the Detroit Tri... June, July 5.

A few days ... since the telegraph reported a startling rumor ... from some point in the Far West, that Major Powell and the whole of his party, engaged in an exploring and scientific expedition upon the Colorado river, had all been lost with the exception of a single individual. On Friday night the telegraph furnished what purports to be the particulars of this loss, said to have been narrated by one John A. Risdon, the sole survivor of the expedition, at Springfield, Ill., to Governor Palmer, and so minute is he in the details of his statement as to have led to a general belief in their truthfulness.

In the telegraphic reports as published in the Chicago papers of Saturday morning, purporting to give the statement as rendered to Governor Palmer, there are evidences of untrustworthiness which may be detected, and which become more glaring when real facts become known, so that we are justified in saying that the report of this man Risdon, beyond all reasonable doubt, is a tissue of fabrications from beginning to end.

Mrs. Powell, the wife of Major Powell, the head of the expedition, is now in this city spending the season of her husband's absence with her father, Mr. Dean, of the firm of Buhl & Co., and from her we gather facts that utterly falsify this story. The leading features of Risdon's statement are as follows:—That he joined Major Powell's party July 10, 1865, at La Salle, Ill.; that on the 7th or 8th of May of this spring the party, consisting of about twelve individuals, reached the Colorado river; that on the 16th or 18th of May the whole party, with the exception of Risdon, in attempting to cross the Colorado river in a large bark canoe, near some rapids, were lost; that he remained some days in the vicinity endeavoring to find the remains of some of the party, but failed to do so; that then taking the "two teams belonging to the party," he started for civilization and reached a post on Red river about June 1.

Now the facts which prove the utter unreliability of this story, as obtained from Mrs. Powell, are as follows:—This is the third season that Major Powell has been engaged in these explorations, and Mrs. Powell has heretofore accompanied her husband in all his travels, passing the last winter in the mountains with him and his party. She knows by name every member of the party. His present expedition is composed of the same individuals that were with him last summer and winter. Among them there was no such man as John A. Risdon, or any person bearing the names given in the Chicago papers of Saturday as composing the party and as lost. Major Powell's first expedition was in 1867, and consequently he could not have enlisted any man in it as long ago as July, 1865, when Risdon says he joined it. Again, Risdon says they were all drowned on the 16th or 18th of May, in the Colorado river. Mrs. Powell has a letter from her husband, dated Green River Station, on the Pacific Railroad, May 22, saying that he expected to start about the 25th, and the Chicago *Tribune*, of May 29, published a letter from him, dated May 24, two days later, from the same station, giving an account of what the party proposed to do, some eight days after Risdon drowns them hundreds of miles away on the Colorado. Again, there was not an animal connected with the expedition, the party relying wholly upon the boats for transportation, as the expedition was to be confined wholly to regions accessible by streams; hence there were no "two teams" for Mr. Risdon to bring away. Further, the party only consisted of twelve or fifteen men, and it would be difficult in that number to find twenty-five to put into a "bark canoe" to cross a river and be swallowed up.

The foregoing facts are alone sufficient to prove Risdon's story an entire fabrication, and to have been gotten up for a sensation, but there are several others that might be named, showing its extreme improbability. Major Powell is a man of much experience in exploring expeditions, this being his third season, and his party is chiefly composed of men who have been with him in most of his former travels, and, with a few exceptions, are men of culture and fine scholarship. Major Powell is a man of extreme care in all his movements, and there is nothing of the foolhardiness about him or his men that would prompt them to trust the whole party at one time in a "bark canoe" to cross dangerous rapids. It is only a few weeks since he was in Chicago, and there had the boats made expressly for his expedition, each of them having air-tight compartments of six feet in length at each end, as a preventative against any foundering in case they should accidentally be thrown into any rapids. It is not, therefore, likely that he would have occasion to trust his whole party in a single "bark canoe." Major Powell did not expect to make the Colorado until September. They were to embark at Green River Station, on the Pacific Railroad, and spend June, July, and August in explorations upon Green river, which is a branch of the Colorado. From these facts, and others that might be given, we think the friends of those connected with the expedition need feel no uneasiness as to their safety. Neither need there be uneasiness for want of later news from the party themselves, as they took ten months' provisions, thinking it might be that time before they again emerged into the limits of civilization, although Major Powell thought they might come out late in the fall. Mrs. Powell says she shall feel no fear if she has no further word from her husband for ten months. The telegraph tells us that Major Powell's mother, who lives in Wheaton, Illinois, has a letter from him dated May 28, and does not credit the story at all.

A FEMALE POISONER.

A Hotel Servant Girl Tries to Kill Her Fellow-Servants.

A fearful tragedy came very near being enacted yesterday afternoon at the United States Hotel, corner of Fulton and Water streets. One of the servant girls having an antipathy to the other servants, undertook, it is alleged, to murder them by the wholesale through the subtle agency of poison mixed in the sauce prepared for their after dinner dessert. The following are the particulars of the case as they transpired yesterday afternoon before Judge Dowling at the Tombs, before whom the accused poisoner was taken:—

Winfred Price, a young and comely looking girl, who gives the city of Boston as the place of her nativity and residence until a few weeks ago, was employed a few days since by the proprietors of the United States as servant girl.

According to the statement of Mr. Terry, one of the proprietors, she at once began acting in a manner that evoked the general dislike of the other servants, causing several complaints to be made against her. If any one crossed her she would, it is alleged, say to them, "I'll kill you if you don't mind;" or threats to this effect. Nothing, however, was thought of these threats, although, owing to her strange behavior, which was thought to be only the result of an untoward and perverse disposition on her part, several attempts were made to discharge her, but she would insist on staying, and did stay. Yesterday forenoon she was, if anything, more violent in her denunciations than ever before, and more pointed in her threats of vengeance. "I'll fix you all," she said, as they were eating breakfast, "before night." As the servants were eating some apple dumplings prepared for dessert, a strange taste was noticed in the sauce. Mr. Terry was at once sent for and questioned the girl, and, finding her answers very equivocal, examined her, and found in her possession a bottle containing some laudanum. It was conclusive that laudanum had been mixed with the sauce.

She was speedily arrested and brought, as stated, before Justice Dowling. At the court she behaved in a most frantic manner, flung herself on the floor and shrieked like a maniac. She attempted no denial of the charge preferred against her. Justice Dowling sent her to the charge of the Commissioners of Charities and Correction.—*New York Herald of this morning.*

—The Czar interdicts a Sorosis at St. Petersburg.

—Austria and Siam have concluded a navigation treaty.

—The Italian name of strawberry is *Fragola*—fragrant.

—Camels are used in some parts of Austria for transportation.

—There are 8000 insane persons in Seine. Self-evident, that!

—There was a lively snow storm in Scotland on Sunday, June 13.

—Belgian chemists are making champagne at twenty cents a bottle.

—Hungary is so much so as to manufacture sugar from pumpkins.

—An immense aquarium has just been completed at the Dublin Zoological Gardens.

—The dredges below Norwich remove nine hundred tons of mud daily from the Thames.

—An English astronomer thinks that our day is increasing, and will ultimately be a year long.

—A skull, two fillets of veal, and a dog skin suffice in Paris to make a real Egyptian mummy.

—A London doctor has been fined by a London magistrate for refusing to have his child vaccinated.

—An attempt to make preaching legal in the Liverpool parks has been defeated by the Town Council.

—An exchange says that "a temperance prohibition club has been organized in Cleveland." Does it prohibit temperance?

—A co-operative housekeeping establishment, containing bakery, kitchen, and laundry, will soon be started in Cambridge, Mass.

Foreign Items.

—Some remarkable experiments have been made in France on the relative rapidity with which messages pass through a telegraphic wire and impressions are conveyed through the nerves to the brain; and the result established is that the electric message travels with a swiftness many thousand times greater than the physical sensation, which is transmitted only at the rate of thirty metres in a second. Thus, supposing a whale thirty metres (about 103 feet) in length to be wounded in the tail, a second would elapse before the brain would be informed by the nerves of the event, and another second would expire before the will of the brain could be conveyed to the caudal muscles and action be taken to resent the injury, thus leaving an appreciable interval for the escape of the offender. This theory is strongly opposed by Claude Bernard and other eminent physiologists, who affirm that the limbs can take care of themselves without instructions from the brain; and quote in support of their opinion the fact that if a recently decapitated frog be touched on the side with the point of a lancet, he will endeavor with the hind claw of the corresponding side to push away the offending instrument, which would appear to indicate the existence of nervous centres distinct from the brain. A still more curious and hitherto unexplained fact is that, if during the above experiment the claw be forcibly withheld from the part touched, the animal will endeavor to use the other claw for the same purpose. This experiment, which clearly shows that some process of reasoning is carried on in the decapitated body, and is an apparent contradiction of the universally admitted theory that the brain alone is the seat of intelligence, has excited great curiosity in scientific circles; and one shudders to think of the fearful massacre of frogs which is certain to ensue during the investigations now actively carried on with a view to clear up this physiological mystery.

—A few weeks ago a great "Turkestan exhibition" took place at St. Petersburg—great, not in respect of its value, but rather in respect of the sensation produced by it in governmental circles, as well as among the middle classes, the mass of the people in Russia being completely indifferent to Asiatic conquests. The exhibition had been arranged, under the superintendence of the Governor of Turkestan, General Kaufmann, by several of the official as well as unofficial representatives of the new settlement. Everything that could give an idea of the character of the country was brought together—zoological and mineralogical collections, military trophies, specimens of Asiatic costumes, writings, and paintings, photographic views of the most important cities, etc. The general impression produced by the exhibition was that Russia has made a splendid acquisition as regards the natural productions of the new country. Specimens of coal and raw silk attracted general attention, as being articles of which Russia is most in want. Coal is, in fact, the main question for the Russian settlement in Central Asia. Only a few years ago the Government paid as much as 20 roubles (£3) for the conveyance of each bag of flour weighing about 3 cwt. from Orenburg to the military posts on the Syr-Daria, a distance of 350 miles. Under such circumstances the maintenance of the Russian dominion in Central Asia would be quite impossible. Collieries give them the means of establishing communication by rail through the Steppes as well as by steamer along the Syr-Daria and Amou-Daria in connection with the Aral and Caspian seas. Consequently the Imperial family, who went to this exhibition *en masse*, and who usually pay attention only to military trophies and curiosities, showed quite an unexpected interest in the various specimens of coal. The Emperor also examined some specimens of English printed calico for the markets of Central Asia, which had been imported by one of the Russian merchants, conversing at considerable length with the importer about the means which might be taken to supplant this material by Russian chintz, and expressing his opinion "that English calico is far too good and too dear for Asiatics."

—The North German consuls in Japan report that the establishment of a central government, and the transfer of all the sovereign powers to the Mikado, have not had the beneficial effect on trade which was expected. "The total absence of rules regarding the circulation of money," says the consul at Yokohama, "and of means of communication, press on foreign commerce more heavily than ever. At the close of the year 1868 peace seemed to be assured and the revolutionary movement crushed; but already the large demand for steamers, arms, and war material of all kinds gives plenty of ground for suspicion as to the supposed love of peace of the various princes, and make the approach of new conflicts highly probable." The consul at Hakodadi reports that the constant riots and the unsettled state of Japanese politics have entirely paralyzed trade in that town, and even agriculture and mining have been very much neglected of late.

—We have no wish to be too censorious, more especially with reference to foreign parts, but there is a district in the Austrian empire in which the most tolerant must admit there is room for improvement. It appears that in the province of Carinthia last year the number of legitimate children born amounted to 5388. So far so good; but we regret to add that the illegitimate births amounted to 4410. It is, however, fair to add that no other portion of the Austrian empire, with the exception of the capital, shows a number of illegitimate births equal or even approaching the above.

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Taken Same as Government Coupons.

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HAVING REMOVED TO THEIR NEW BUILDIN

No. 109 S. THIRD Street,

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Receive MONEY ON DEPOSIT, allowing interest.

NEGOTIATE LOANS, giving special attention to MERCANTILE PAPER.

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ASSETS OF THE COMPANY, November 1, 1868.

$200,000	United States Five Per cent. Loan, 1861-68	$208,500 00
120,000	United States Six Per Cent. Loan, 1881	136,800 00
80,000	United States Six Per Cent. Loan (for Pacific Railroad)	80,000 00
200,000	State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	211,375 06
125,000	City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan (exempt from tax)	126,594 00
50,000	State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan	51,500 00
20,000	Penn. Rail. First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	20,200 00
25,000	Penn. Rail. Second Mort. Six Per Cent. Bonds	24,000 00
25,000	Western Penn. Rail. Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds (Penn. Railroad guarantee)	20,625 00
20,000	State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan	21,000 00
7,000	State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan	5,631 25
15,000	Germantown Gas Company, principal and Interest guaranteed by City of Philadelphia, 300 shares Stock	15,000 00
10,000	Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 200 shares Stock	11,350 00
5,000	North Pennsylvania Railroad Co., 100 shares Stock	3,500 00
20,000	Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co., 80 shares Stock	15,000 00
207,900	Loans on Board and Mortgage, first Liens on City Properties	207,900 00
$1,109,900 Par.	Market value,	$1,130,325 25
	Cost, $1,065,604 26.	
	Real Estate	36,000 00
	Bills receivable for insurance made	322,486 94
	Balances due at agencies, premiums on marine policies, accrued interest, and other debts due the company	40,178 88
	Stock and scrip of sundry corporations, $3156. Estimated value	1,813 00
	Cash in bank $116,150 08	
	Cash in drawer 413 65	116,563 73
		$1,647,367 80

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1829.—CHARTER PERPETUAL.

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Assets on Jan. 1, 1869, $2,677,372 13

CAPITAL	$400,000 00
ACCRUED SURPLUS	1,083,328 70
PREMIUMS	1,193,843 43
UNSETTLED CLAIMS, $23,788 12.	INCOME FOR 1869, $360,000.

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PARISIAN CRIMINALS.

From the London Saturday Review.

Novelists have continually tried to enliven their pages by pictures of the enemies to society who lurk in the holes and corners of civilized cities. Since Fielding took Jonathan Wild for his hero, innumerable attempts have been made to describe the professional criminal, but for the most part with very poor success. Indeed failures are not surprising. There is some touch of the poetical in the real ruffian who maintains himself in the midst of us in defiance of legislators and police; we think of a bit of wild nature surviving in the midst of a highly cultivated country, and fancy that even the London pickpocket must have something of the grace of the outlaw with his foot on his native heath. Unluckily the reality is too far from the fictitious presentage; our criminals are for the most part unlike their pictures as the drunken red Indian of the present day is to Cooper's noble savages, or as the genuine cattle-stealer of the last century to Sir Walter Scott's Rob Roy." They are squalid, prosaic, and hideous beings, whose intellects are little more than animal cunning, and whose instincts are too gross for any decent veil of fiction. Therefore, for the most part, their describer takes refuge in sheer unreality, and gives us types like George de Barnewell in the model novel, or the charming highway man after whom that philosophical hero was portrayed. Yet the readers of a late article in the *Revue des Deux Mondes* by M. Maxime du Camp may perhaps be inclined to fancy that the school of writers who deal in the horrible and revolting might add a powerful chapter or two to the mysteries of Paris without straying too far into the regions of pure fancy. M. du Camp has evidently a close acquaintance with his subject; he has talked with some of the leading men in the criminal profession; he has visited their favorite haunts; he has picked up something of their language; and he gives us an elaborate classification of their favorite pursuits. If, in some respects, the French criminal is little above the wild beast in his propensities, he has yet a certain grim picturesqueness about him which would repay a careful student of human nature. There was, for example, a certain sense of humor about one Beaumont, who got himself up in splendid official costume, with a black coat, a white cravat, and a voluminous portfolio under his arm, and ordered a soldier to accompany him with an air of undoubting confidence. Placing him as a sentinel before the door of the chief of the *service de surete*, with orders to admit no one, M. Beaumont repaired to the official apartment, walked off with the valuables, and, dismissing the soldier, disappeared into utter obscurity, sending the same evening a civil note of apology for the trouble which he had given. M. Beaumont, we are almost glad to say, escaped with his plunder from all pursuit. The celebrated Jadin, again, appears to have acted the part of a Robin Hood in modern life. In following his profession of *cambrioleur*—a peculiar variety of burglar—he was in the habit of breaking into rooms, and when he found them specially poverty-stricken, leaving behind him a respectable contribution for the benefit of the fortunate inmate. The delicacy of feeling thus displayed did not imply that he was above doing his work in a most business-like spirit when occasion demanded, for Jadin was unfortunately executed for murdering a young girl whom he surprised in one of his visitations. A slight touch of good feeling may perhaps be put to the account of another gentleman who was accused of complicity in a murder of peculiar atrocity at St. Cyr. He pointed out to the President of the Court that he was innocent of any premeditation, inasmuch as he had come without arms to the scene of operations, and had only picked up a stone on the way to help in demolishing the victims. "Why, then," said the President, "did you accompany men whom you knew to be intending a crime?" "*Dame*," was the reply, "*entre voisins, il faut bien se rendre de petits services.*" Other stories are of a more unmitigatedly revolting character. We have lately been treated to discussions as to the intuitive sense of morality possessed by the whole human race. What sort of moral sentiment could lurk in the breast of the criminal who went to see his brother executed, and occupied himself in picking pockets of four watches and a purse? or of the horrible ruffian of twenty-one who, after murdering his mother with fifty-six blows of a knife, lay down on the bed by the corpse, and, in his own words, "passed a good night?" Much as the plea of insanity has been abused, we would be glad to think that it was possible to set down the crimes of such monsters to some irresistible moral disease.

The heroes of these stories were amongst the aristocracy of their profession. They rejoice in the proud title of *escarpe*, the name given to the genuine assassin who murders systematically by way of opening proceedings, and not as a matter of occasional expediency. Below them are numerous classes of criminals, each devoted to some specialty, and frequently displaying the same sort of skill which we admire in the artisan whose facility in his own branch of work has become an instinct. For the most part, we recognize them as analogous to English criminals of different varieties, though peculiarities of national custom open different modes of attack in the two countries. The *faiseurs*, who are the most intellectual members of the profession, are the swindlers; capable of anything from cheating at cards to getting up sham companies. M. du Camp mentions a certain Mitifian, who called himself Comte de Belair, professed to be the son of a general of the first empire, and lived in the very best society on the profits of skilful thefts and gambling. Another, a certain Piednoir, is at the present moment living in great comfort in a large Dutch town. Far below these are the *francs bourgeois*, who get admission into houses as beggars for the purpose of stealing; the *tireurs*, or genuine pickpockets; shoplifters, who are subdivided into many classes, such as those who profess to buy, and take the opportunity of helping themselves under various pretenses, and those who venture to break into shops at night; the *roulotiers*, who steal baggage off carts; and numerous others, whose special skill lies in robbing children, in changing mock jewels for genuine, in cheating *restaurateurs*, or in various other departments of business. Between this rabble and the true assassin there is a carefully graduated scale of malefactors. The burglars form the lowest stage. The highest rank of these is the *caroubleurs*, who use false keys. Above them are the *sorgueurs*, the descendants of the old highwaymen. M. du Camp describes one of the last survivors of these gentlemen, who is still in prison at Belle-Isle. His massive lower jaw, movable eyes, retreating forehead, and long powerful arms give him, says M. du Camp, the appearance of a huge chimpanzee. Between the *sorgueurs* and the *escarpes* there still intervene the *scionneurs*, who correspond apparently to the English garotters. They are, it seems, rather more objectionable than their analogues, from a habit of depositing their victim in the river. Another pleasant invention employed by these ingenious persons is an eel-skin filled with sand; with this they can strike a heavy blow, and then, emptying out the sand, they have the appearance of being totally unarmed. To read this description may give a nervous visitor to Paris the same sort of shock which an invalid sometimes receives from a medical work revealing hitherto unsuspected varieties of disease. The cockney will tremble as he walks along the boulevard and runs over in his mind the list of professional criminals who may be lying in wait at every corner.

Such a person, however, may more profitably reflect on the question whether we are at all better off than our neighbors. M. du Camp accounts for the numerous army of crime by a theory which we fear will hardly bear inspection. He says that it is owing partly to the want of emigration from France. To this we may reply, only too conclusively, that, in the first place, emigration is confined to decently honest people in England and Germany, and leaves the dregs behind; and, in the next place, that we to all appearance have as large a list of criminals in London as in Paris. It is indeed impossible to arrive at any satisfactory statistics on the subject. M. du Camp gives us a set of figures as to the number of arrests in Paris during the last few years. In 1867 it amounted to over 35,000, whereas ten years before it was only 20,726.

This, however, only gives a very indirect impression as to the numbers of the classes living in crime. It includes, apparently, arrests for drunkenness and for simple vagrancy, and it would be difficult to compare it with English statistics of a similar kind, without knowing many facts as to the efficiency of the police, the causes which justify arrest, and other varying circumstances. The chief subject for remark is that the numbers have so rapidly increased of late years, and especially in the last two years. The absence of emigration can evidently have nothing to do with this, as emigration was no more active ten years ago than it is now. The true explanation would seem to be simpler. The increasing attractions of Paris and the great facilities of travel are constantly drawing a larger supply from the rural population in search of high wages and the various charms of the capital. A similar gravitation towards the large towns is conspicuous not only in France, but in England and America, though in France it has been more systematically encouraged. The natural result is, that many of the immigrants fail to obtain employment, and go to swell the ranks of the poorest, and sometimes of the criminal classes. Nothing is more common than to find poor people who have come up from the country to London from a vague hope of improving their position, and have only fallen into deeper distress. The same result is, we presume, at least as common in Paris; and the commercial depression of the last two years has no doubt increased the effect. The sudden swelling of pauperism in the English metropolis has been coincident with the increase of crime in Paris, and is due in great part to similar causes. The chief moral of M. du Camp's investigations would seem to be tolerably obvious. He shows with great force the enormous difficulties of dealing satisfactorily with the criminal class. A man or boy who has once acquired a taste for living on crime is, as a general rule, bound to an almost hopeless servitude. The Jews, according to M. du Camp, show a certain superiority in this respect, which is evinced by the fact that one Jewish rogue never preys on another, and still more by the Jew occasionally saving money and retiring on the proceeds of his profession. This is above the power of most persons who have once tasted blood. They become as incapable of leaving their trade as a tiger of living upon cabbages instead of deer. A thief who has made a successful *coup* immediately proceeds to spend it in debauchery. He may be recognized by a sudden outburst of tawdry finery, and throws away his money upon his mistresses and companions. He returns to his career as certainly as the savage who has received a superficial smearing of civilization throws away his clothes and takes to the bush as soon as it comes within sight. A human being becomes simply a machine for performing one special piece of roguery, and we can no more turn him to account in any other way than we can make a spade out of a skeleton key. The problem, therefore, comes to this—when a man has only one talent which is prejudicial to society, and no virtues worth mentioning, how are we to make him useful? A versatile thief might give hopes of being fit for honest industry; but nothing seems to be more remarkable, in the French as in the English predatory animal, than the limited nature of his capacity. He resembles a wild beast, which can only get its living after a single fashion; the anteater can only subsist by inserting his long tongue into an ant's nest, and the thief has the one available talent of gliding his hand imperceptibly into the human pocket. The thief's pleasures are equally limited; the most mentionable being attendance at certain singing-halls and drinking-shops, which appear to be very similar throughout the world. If it were not for a certain soft-heartedness, we might hang all the thieves or shut them up for life, and then make a fair start, though perhaps the vacuum would be speedily filled again from the surrounding masses of misery. As it is, the evil cannot be finally cured without raising the whole standard of life in the lowest classes. A strict and effective police supervision is evidently required to keep it within bounds, and there is little use in wasting sentiment over restrictions on the liberty of such barely responsible persons. Short terms of imprisonment are evidently thrown away; we want vigorous measures in dealing with a class in which even the rudiments of a moral instinct are almost indiscernible; and no means will be effective without a supplementary scheme for cutting off the supply of infant recruits who are constantly drifting into the ranks of crime from the vagabond population of the streets.

PAPER HANGINGS.

BEAN & WARD,

PLAIN AND DECORATIVE

PAPER HANGINGS,

NO. 251 SOUTH THIRD STREET,

BETWEEN WALNUT AND SPRUCE,

PHILADELPHIA.

COUNTRY WORK PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO. 2 18¾

NORNY'S TASTELESS Fruit Preserving Powder,

Is warranted to keep Strawberries superior to any known process, as well as other fruit, without being air-tight. Price, 50 cents a package. Sold by the grocers.

ZANE, NORNY & CO., Proprietors.

5 29 4m No. 136 North SECOND St., Philada.

RAILROAD LINES.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.—TIME TABLE.—Commencing MONDAY, May 10, 1869.—Trains will leave Depot corner Broad street and Washington avenue as follows:—

Way Mail Train at 8 30 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore, stopping at all regular stations. Connecting with Delaware Railroad at Wilmington for Crisfield and intermediate stations.

Express Train at 12 M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Wilmington, Perryville, and Havre-de-Grace. Connects at Wilmington with train for New Castle.

Express Train at 4·00 P. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newport, Stanton, Newark, Elkton, North East, Charlestown, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's, and Stemmer's Run.

Night Express at 11·30 P. M. (daily), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, North-East, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Perryman's, and Magnolia.

Passengers for Fortress Monroe and Norfolk will take the 12·00 M. train.

WILMINGTON TRAINS.

Stopping at all stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.

Leave Philadelphia at 11·00 A. M., 2 30, 5·00, and 7 00 P. M. The 5 00 P M. Train connects with Delaware Railroad for Harrington and intermediate Stations.

Leave Wilmington 6 30 and 8·10 A. M., 1·30, 4 15, and 7·00 P. M. The 8·10 A. M. Train will not stop between Chester and Philadelphia. The 7 P. M. Train from Wilmington runs daily; all other Accommodation Trains Sundays excepted.

From Baltimore to Philadelphia.—Leave Baltimore 7·25 A. M., Way Mail; 9·35 A. M., Express; 2·35 P. M., Express; 7·25 P. M., Express.

SUNDAY TRAIN FROM BALTIMORE.

Leaves Baltimore at 7 25 P. M., stopping at Magnolia, Perryman's, Aberdeen, Havre-de-Grace, Perryville, Charlestown, North-East, Elkton, Newark, Stanton, Newport, Wilmington, Claymont, Linwood, and Chester.

PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE CENTRAL RAILROAD TRAINS.

Stopping at all stations on Chester Creek and Philadelphia and Baltimore Central Railroad.

Leave Philadelphia for Port Deposit (Sundays excepted) at 7·00 A. M., and 4 35 P. M. Leave Philadelphia for Chadd's Ford at 7·00 P. M.

The 7·00 A M Train will stop at all stations between Philadelphia and Lamokin.

A Freight Train, with Passenger Car attached, will leave Philadelphia daily (except Sundays) at 1·30 P. M., running to Oxford.

Leave Port Deposit for Philadelphia (Sundays excepted) at 5 40 A. M., 9 25 A. M., and 2 30 P. M. Leave Chadd's Ford for Philadelphia at 6·15 A. M.

A Sunday Train will leave Philadelphia at 8·00 A. M. for West Grove and intermediate stations. Returning, will leave West Grove at 4·30 P. M.

Trains leaving Wilmington at 6 30 A. M. and 4·15 P. M. will connect at Lamokin Junction with the 7·00 A. M. and 4·30 P. M. trains for Baltimore Central Railroad.

Through tickets to all points West, South, and Southwest may be procured at Ticket Office, No. 828 Chesnut street, under Continental Hotel, where also State Rooms and Berths in Sleeping Cars can be secured during the day. Persons purchasing tickets at this office can have baggage checked at their residence by the Union Transfer Company.

H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

1869.—FOR NEW YORK.—THE CAMDEN AND AMBOY AND PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON RAILROAD COMPANIES' LINES FROM PHILADELPHIA TO NEW YORK, AND WAY PLACES.

FROM WALNUT STREET WHARF.

At 6·30 A. M., via Camden and Amboy Accom., $2·25
At 8 A. M., via Cam. and Jersey City Ex. Mail 3 00
At 2 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Express... 3·00
At 6 P. M., for Amboy and intermediate stations.
At 6·30 and 8 A. M. and 2 P. M., for Freehold.

At 8 A. M. and 2 P. M. for Long Branch and points on R. and D. B. R. R.

At 8 and 10 A. M., 2, 3·30 and 4·30 P. M., for Trenton.

At 6·30, 8, and 10 A. M., 1, 2, 3·30, 4·30, 6, 7, and 11·30 P. M. for Bordentown, Florence, Burlington, Beverly, and Delanco, and at 12 M. for Burlington, Beverly, and Delanco.

At 6·30 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 3·30, 4·30, 6, 7, and 11·30 P. M. for Edgewater, Riverside, Riverton, Palmyra, and Fish House, and 2 P. M. for Riverton.

The 1 and 11·30 P. M. lines leave Market Street Ferry (upper side).

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 11 A. M., via Kensington and Jersey City, New York Express Line. Fare, $3.

At 7·30 and 11 A. M., 2·30, 3·30, and 5 P. M. for Trenton and Bristol, and at 10·15 A. M. and 6 P. M. for Bristol.

At 7·30 and 11 A. M., 2·30 and 5 P. M. for Morrisville and Tullytown.

At 5·30 and 10·15 A. M., and 2·30, 5, and 6 P. M. for Schenck's and Eddington.

At 7·30 and 10·15 A. M., 2·30, 4, 5, and 6 P. M. for Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford, and at 8 P. M. for Holmesburg and intermediate stations.

FROM WEST PHILADELPHIA DEPOT, Via Connecting Railway.

At 9·30 A. M., 1·20, 4, 6·45, and 12 P. M. New York Express Lines, via Jersey City. Fare, $3·25.

At 11·30 P. M., Emigrant Line. Fare, $2.

At 9·30 A. M., 1·20, 4, 6·45, and 12 P. M. for Trenton.

At 9·30 A. M., 4, 6·45, and 12 P. M. for Bristol.

At 12 P. M. (Night), for Morrisville, Tullytown, Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.

The 9·30 A. M., 6·45 and 12 P. M. Lines will run daily. All others, Sundays excepted.

BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD LINES.

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 7·30 A. M. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Elmira, Ithaca, Owego, Rochester, Binghamton, Oswego, Syracuse, Great Bend, Montrose, Wilkesbarre, Schooley's Mountain, etc.

At 7 30 A. M. and 3·30 P. M. for Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc. The 3·30 P. M. Line connects direct with the train leaving Easton for Manch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, etc.

At 11 A. M. and 5 P. M. for Lambertville and intermediate stations.

CAMDEN AND BURLINGTON COUNTY AND PEMBERTON AND HIGHTSTOWN RAILROADS.

FROM MARKET STREET FERRY (UPPER SIDE).

At 7 and 10 A. M., 1, 2·15, 3·30, 5, and 6·30 P. M. for Merchantville, Moorestown, Hartford, Masonville, Hainesport, Mount Holly, Smithville, Ewansville, Vincentown, Birmingham, and Pemberton.

At 7 A. M., 1 and 3·30 P. M. for Lewistown, Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, Hornerstown, Cream Ridge, Imlaystown, Sharon, and Hightstown.

1 10 WILLIAM H. GATZMER, Agent.

PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.—SUMMER TIME TABLE.—THROUGH AND DIRECT ROUTE BETWEEN PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE, HARRISBURG, WILLIAMSPORT, AND THE GREAT OIL REGION OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Elegant Sleeping Cars on all Night Trains.

On and after MONDAY, April 26, 1869, the trains on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad will run as follows:—

WESTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN leaves Philadelphia	10·45 P. M.
" " Williamsport	8·15 A. M.
" arrives at Erie	9·30 P. M.
ERIE EXPRESS leaves Philadelphia	11·50 A. M.
" " Williamsport	8·50 P. M.
" arrives at Erie	10·00 A. M.
ELMIRA MAIL leaves Philadelphia	8·00 A. M.
" " Williamsport	6·30 P. M.
" arrives at Lockhaven	7·45 P. M.

EASTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN leaves Erie	11·15 A. M.
" " Williamsport	12·20 A. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia	9·25 A. M.
ERIE EXPRESS leaves Erie	6·25 P. M.
" " Williamsport	7·50 A. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia	4·10 P. M.

Mail and Express connect with Oil Creek and Allegheny River Railroad.

Baggage checked through.

ALFRED L. TYLER, 1 1 General Superintendent.

NOW IS THE TIME TO CLEANSE YOUR HOUSE.

WINCHER, HARTMAN & CO.'S WASHING AND CLEANSING POWDER

Is unequalled for scrubbing Paints, Floors, and all household use. Ask for it and take no other.

W. H. HOWMAN, Sole Agent, 23 6m No. 1156 FRANKFORD Road

WOODLANDS CEMETERY COMPANY.—The following Managers and Officers have been elected for the year 1869:—

ELI K. PRICE, President.

William H. Moore,	William W. Keen,
Samuel S. Moon,	Ferdinand J. Dreer,
Gillies Dallett,	George L. Buzby,
Edwin Greble,	R. A. Knight.

Secretary and Treasurer, JOSEPH B. TOWNSEND.

The Managers have passed a resolution requiring both Lot-holders and Visitors to present tickets at the entrance for admission to the Cemetery. Tickets may be had at the Office of the Company, No. 213 ARCH Street, or of any of the Managers. 1 23

RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD.—GREAT TRUNK LINE FROM PHILADELPHIA TO THE INTERIOR OF PENNSYLVANIA, THE SCHUYLKILL, SUSQUEHANNA, CUMBERLAND, AND WYOMING VALLEYS, THE NORTH, NORTHWEST, AND THE CANADAS.

SPRING ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS, APRIL 12, 1869.

Leaving the Company's Depot at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:—

MORNING ACCOMMODATION.

At 7 30 A. M. for Reading and all intermediate stations and Allentown. Returning, leaves Reading at 6·30 P. M.; arrives in Philadelphia at 9·15 P. M.

MORNING EXPRESS.

At 8·15 A. M. for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pinegrove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc.

The 7·30 A. M. train connects at READING with East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, etc., and the 8·15 A. M. train connects with the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, etc.; at PORT CLINTON with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsport, Lock Haven, Elmira, etc.; at HARRISBURG with Northern Central, Cumberland Valley, and Schuylkill and Susquehanna trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, etc.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS.

Leaves Philadelphia at 3·30 P. M. for Reading, Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc., connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, etc.

POTTSTOWN ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Pottstown at 6 25 A. M., stopping at intermediate stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 8·40 A. M. Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4·30 P. M.; arrives in Pottstown at 6·40 P. M.

READING ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Reading at 7·30 A. M., stopping at all way stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 10·15 A. M.

Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 5·15 P. M.; arrives in Reading at 8·00 P. M.

Trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 8·10 A. M., and Pottsville at 8·45 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 1 P. M. Afternoon trains leave Harrisburg at 3·05 P. M., and Pottsville at 2·45 P. M., arriving at Philadelphia at 6·45 P. M.

Harrisburg Accommodation leaves Reading at 7·15 A. M., and Harrisburg at 4·10 P. M. Connecting at Reading with Afternoon Accommodation south at 6·30 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9·15 P. M.

Market train, with a passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12·45 noon, for Pottsville and all way stations; leaves Pottsville at 7·30 A.M. for Philadelphia and all way stations.

All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8 A. M., and Philadelphia at 8 15 P. M. Leaves Philadelphia for Reading at 8 A. M.; returning from Reading at 4·25 P. M.

CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.

Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 7·30 A. M., 12·45 and 4 30 P. M. trains from Philadelphia. Returning from Downingtown at 6·19 A. M., 1·00 and 5·45 P. M.

PERKIOMEN RAILROAD.

Passengers for Skippack take 7 30 A. M. and 4·30 P. M. trains for Philadelphia, returning from Skippack at 8·15 A. M. and 1 00 P. M. Stage lines for the various points in Perkiomen Valley connect with trains at Collegeville and Skippack.

NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST.

Leaves New York at 9 A. M. and 5 and 8 P. M., passing Reading at 1·05 A. M., and 1·50 and 10·19 P. M., and connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad Express trains for Pittsburg, Chicago, Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, etc.

Returning Express train leaves Harrisburg on arrival of Pennsylvania Express from Pittsburg at 3·50 and 5·50 A. M., and 10·50 P. M., passing Reading at 5·44 and 7·31 A. M., and 12·50 P. M., and arriving at New York at 11 A. M. and 12·30 and 5·00 P. M. Sleeping cars accompany these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg without change.

A Mail Train for New York leaves Harrisburg at 8·10 A. M. and 2·05 P. M. Mail Train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 M.

SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.

Trains leave Pottsville at 6·45 and 11·30 A. M., and 6·40 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 8·35 A. M., and 2·15 and 4·35 P. M.

SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD.

Trains leave Auburn at 7.55 A. M. for Pinegrove and Harrisburg, and at 12·15 noon for Pinegrove and Tremont, returning from Harrisburg at 3·30 P. M., and from Tremont at 7·40 A. M. and 5·35 P. M.

TICKETS.

Through first-class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canadas.

Excursion Tickets from Philadelphia to Reading and intermediate stations, good for one day only, are sold by Morning Accommodation Market Train, Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.

Excursion Tickets to Philadelphia, good for one day only, are sold at Reading and intermediate stations by Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.

The following tickets are obtainable only at the office of S. Bradford, Treasurer, No. 227 S. Fourth street, Philadelphia, or of G. A. Nichols, General Superintendent, Reading.

COMMUTATION TICKETS.

At 25 per cent discount, between any points desired, for families and firms.

MILEAGE TICKETS.

Good for 2000 miles, between all points, at $52 50 each, for families and firms.

SEASON TICKETS.

For three, six, nine, or twelve months, for holders only, to all points, at reduced rates.

CLERGYMEN

Residing on the line of the road will be furnished with cards entitling themselves and wives to tickets at half fare.

EXCURSION TICKETS

From Philadelphia to principal stations, good for Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, at reduced fares, to be had only at the Ticket Office, at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets.

FREIGHT.

Goods of all descriptions forwarded to all the above points from the Company's new freight depot, Broad and Willow streets.

MAILS

Close at the Philadelphia Post Office for all places on the road and its branches at 5 A. M., and for the principal stations only at 2·15 P. M.

FREIGHT TRAINS.

Leave Philadelphia daily at 4·35 A. M., 12 45 noon, 3 and 6 P. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Port Clinton, and all points beyond.

BAGGAGE.

Dungan's Express will collect baggage for all trains leaving Philadelphia Depot. Orders can be left at No. 225 S. Fourth street, or at the Depot, Thirteenth and Callowhill streets.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—For BETHLEHEM, DOYLESTOWN, MAUCH CHUNK, EASTON, WILLIAMSPORT, WILKESBARRE, MAHANOY CITY, MOUNT CARMEL, PITTSTON, TUNKHANNOCK, AND SCRANTON.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS.

Passenger Trains leave the Depot, corner of BERKS and AMERICAN Streets, daily (Sundays excepted), as follows:—

At 7·45 A. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, Williamsport, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, Pittston, and Tunkhannock.

At 9·45 A. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Scranton, and New Jersey Central and Morris and Essex Railroads.

At 1·45 P. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Scranton, and Hazleton.

At 5·00 P M. for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk.

For Doylestown at 8·45 A. M., 2·45 and 4·15 P. M.

For Fort Washington at 6·45 and 10·45 A. M., and 11·30 P. M.

For Abington at 1·15, 3·15, 5·20, and 8 P. M.

For Lansdale at 6·20 P. M.

Fifth and Sixth Streets, Second and Third Streets, and Union City Passenger Railways run to the new Depot.

TRAINS ARRIVE IN PHILADELPHIA.

From Bethlehem at 9·00 A. M., 2·10, 4·45, and 8·25 P. M.

From Doylestown at 8·25 A. M., 4·55 and 7·05 P. M.

From Lansdale at 7·20 A. M.

From Fort Washington at 9·20, 10·35 A. M., and 3·10 P. M.

From Abington at 2·35, 4·35, 6·45, and 9·35 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 9·30 A. M.

Philadelphia for Doylestown at 2 P. M.

For Abington at 7 P. M.

Doylestown for Philadelphia at 8·30 A. M.

Bethlehem for Philadelphia at 4 P. M.

Abington for Philadelphia at 8 P. M.

Tickets sold and Baggage checked through at Mann's North Pennsylvania Baggage Express Office, No. 125 S. FIFTH Street.

ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

RAILROAD LINES.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.

SUMMER TIME.

The trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets, which is reached directly by the Market street cars, the last car connecting with each train leaving Front and Market streets thirty minutes before its departure. The Chesnut and Walnut streets cars run within one square of the Depot.

Sleeping-car Tickets can be had on application at the Ticket Office, N. W. corner Ninth and Chesnut streets, and at the Depot.

Agents of the Union Transfer Company will call for and deliver baggage at the depot. Orders left at No. 901 Chesnut street, or No. 116 Market street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Mail Train	8·00 A. M.
Paoli Accommodat'n, 10·30 A. M.	1·10 and 7·00 P. M.
Fast Line	11·50 A. M.
Erie Express	11·50 A. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	2·30 P. M.
Lancaster Accommodation	4·00 P. M.
Parkesburg Train	5·30 P. M.
Cincinnati Express	8·00 P. M.
Erie Mail and Pittsburg Express	10·30 P. M.

Philadelphia Express, 12 night.

Erie Mail leaves daily, except Sunday, running on Saturday night to Williamsport only. On Sunday night passengers will leave Philadelphia at 12 o'clock.

Philadelphia Express leaves daily. All other trains daily, except Sunday.

The Western Accommodation Train runs daily, except Sunday. For this train tickets must be procured and baggage delivered, by 6 P. M., at No. 116 Market street.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Cincinnati Express	3·10 A. M.
Philadelphia Express	6·50 A. M.
Paoli Accommodat'n, 8·20 A. M.	9·40 and 6·20 P. M.
Erie Mail	9·35 A. M.
Fast Line	9·35 A. M.
Parkesburg Train	9·10 A. M.
Lancaster Train	12·30 P. M.
Erie Express	4·20 P. M.
Day Express	4·20 P. M.
Southern Express	6·40 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	9·40 P. M.

For further information, apply to

JOHN F. VANLEER, Jr., Ticket Agent, No. 901 CHESNUT Street.
FRANCIS FUNK, Ticket Agent. No. 116 MARKET Street.
SAMUEL H. WALLACE, Ticket Agent at the Depot.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract.

EDWARD H. WILLIAMS, 4 29 General Superintendent, Altoona, Pa.

PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD.

TIME TABLE.

On and after MONDAY, May 3, 1869.

FOR GERMANTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7, 8, 9·05, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3½, 3¾, 4, 4·35, 5·05, 5½, 6, 6½, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 P. M.

Leave Germantown at 6, 7, 7½, 8, 8·20, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 4, 4¾, 5, 5½, 6, 6½, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 P. M.

The 8·20 down train and 3¾ and 5½ up trains will not stop on the Germantown Branch.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9·15 A. M., 2, 4·05, 7, and 10½ P. M.

Leave Germantown at 8·15 A. M., 1, 3, 6, and 9¼ P. M.

CHESNUT HILL RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 8, 10, 12 A. M., 2, 3½, 5¾, 7, 9, and 11 P. M.

Leave Chesnut Hill at 7·10, 8, 9·40, 11·40 A. M., 1·40, 3·40, 5·40, 6·40, 8·40, and 10·40 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9·15 A. M., 2 and 7 P. M.

Leave Chesnut Hill at 7·50 A. M., 12·40, 5·40, and 9·25 P. M.

FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7¼, 9, and 11·05 A. M., 1¾, 3, 4¾, 5, 5¾, 6¼, 8·05, 10·05, and 11¾ P. M.

Leave Norristown at 5·40, 6¾, 7, 7¼, 9, and 11 A. M., 1½, 3, 4¾, 6¼, 8, and 9¾ P. M.

The 7¼ A. M. train from Norristown will not stop at Jeffersonville, Potts' Landing, Domino, or Schur's lane.

The 5 P. M. train from Philadelphia will stop only at School lane, Manayunk, and Conshohocken.

ON SUNDAYS

Leave Philadelphia at 9 A. M., 2¾, 4, and 7¼ P. M.

Leave Norristown at 7 A. M., 1, 5¼, and 9 P. M.

FOR MANAYUNK.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7½, 9, and 11·05 A. M., 1¾, 3, 4½, 5, 5½, 6¼, 8·05, 10·05, and 11¾ P. M.

Leave Manayunk at 6·10, 7, 7½, 8·10, 9¾, and 11¾ A. M., 2, 3½, 5, 6½, 8·30, and 10 P. M.

The 5 P. M. train from Philadelphia will stop only at School lane and Manayunk.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9 A. M., 2¾, 4, and 7¼ P. M.

Leave Manayunk at 7¼ A. M., 1¾, 6, and 9¾ P. M.

W. S. WILSON, General Superintendent, Depot, NINTH and GREEN Streets.

FOR CAPE MAY, VIA WEST JERSEY RAILROAD.

COMMENCING THURSDAY, JULY 1, 1869.

Leave Philadelphia, foot of Market street, as follows:—

9·00 A. M., Cape May Express, due 12·25.

3·15 P. M., Cape May Passenger, due 7·15.

4·00 P. M., Fast Express (commencing on Saturday, July 3), due 6·55 P. M.

Sunday Mail Train leaves at 7·15 A. M., due 10 45.

Cape May Freight leaves Camden daily at 9 20 A. M.

RETURNING, TRAINS LEAVE CAPE MAY,

6 30 A. M., Morning Mail, due 10·00 A. M.

9 00 A. M., Fast Express (commencing on Monday, July 5), due 12·07.

5·00 P. M., Passenger, due 8·22 P. M.

Sunday Mail Train leaves Cape May at 5·10 P. M.

Cape May Freight Train leaves daily at 6·40 A. M.

TICKETS.

Annual Tickets, $100; Quarterly Tickets, $50; to be had only of the Treasurer, at Camden. 20 Coupon Tickets, $40; 10 Coupons, $25. Excursion Tickets, $5, for sale at the ticket offices, No. 328 Chesnut street, foot of Market street, also at Camden and Cape May.

For Millville, Vineland, Bridgeton, Salem, and intermediate stations, leave Philadelphia at 8·00 A. M., mail, and 3·15 P. M., passenger.

An accommodation train for Woodbury, Mantua, Barnsboro, and Glassboro leaves Philadelphia daily at 6 00 P. M. Returning, leaves Glassboro at 6·30 A. M.

Commutation books of 100 checks each, at reduced rates, between Philadelphia and all stations.

FREIGHT TRAINS LEAVE CAMDEN

For Cape May, Millville, Vineland, etc., etc., 9·20 A

CITY INTELLIGENCE

THE LATE FATHER BARBELIN.

His "Month's Memory" at St. Joseph's—A Pontifical Requiem—Solemn Ceremonies.

It is one month to-day since the body of the lamented Father Barbelin was consigned to the tomb. The services on the day of his interment were held at the spacious Cathedral, but this morning the "Month's Memory" for the eternal repose of his soul took place in St. Joseph's Church, in which he had so long and successfully labored, and which was filled by a large congregation.

It was expected that the services would commence at 9 o'clock, but it was fully 10 before the ecclesiastical procession entered the sanctuary. There not being room for all within the enclosure, a certain number of front pews were reserved for the use of the clergy.

Amongst those present were Right Rev. James F. Wood, D. D., Bishop of Philadelphia; Right Rev. William O'Hara, D. D., Bishop of Scranton; Very Rev. C. J. H. Carter, V. G.; Rev. Messrs. J. E. Mullholland, A. J. McConomy, George Strobel, Mark Crane, O. S. A., Francis A. Sharkey, John McAnaney, John Fitzmaurice, Francis O'Connor, P. Villiger, S. J., Hugh Lane, A. M. Grundner, O. S. B., M. V., Michael Flan, J. F. Prendergast, James O'Reilley, Richard Kenahan, M. Cobbin, M. Tuffer, A. J. Clampi, Augustine Balli, N. Cantwell, and others.

The sacred edifice was shrouded in deep mourning, and in front of the main altar was erected a magnificent catafalque, on which rested a coffin, surrounded by the insignia of mourning. The coffin had placed about it also many burning tapers, significant of the light of faith and of the Gospel, whilst the coffin itself was simply commemorative of the departed. The neatness and nicety observed in the church arrangements and decoration were the subject of universally favorable comment, and presented a most becoming appearance.

The services commenced by a recitation of the Holy Office for the Dead. Rev. Francis P. O'Neill, of the Cathedral, and Rev. Thomas W. Power, of St. Mary's, being chosen chanters. The service is a very long one, consisting of psalms and versicles in the Gregorian Chant for the soul of the deceased It was not concluded until after 10½ o'clock.

At its conclusion the Pontifical Requiem Mass was immediately commenced, the celebrant being Right Rev. William O'Hara, D. D., Bishop of Scranton, Pennsylvania. He was assisted by Rev. George Strobel, pastor of St. Mary's Church, as assistant priest; Rev. John Fitzmaurice, pastor of St. Agatha's Church, West Philadelphia, deacon of the Mass; Rev. Thomas W. Power, of St. Mary's, subdeacon; and Rev. A. J. McConomy, the Bishop's Secretary, Master of Ceremonies.

Bishop Wood was attended by his two Vicars-General, Very Rev. C. J. H. Carter and Very Rev. Maurice A. Walsh.

The choir was under the direction of Marcus F. Aledo, and comprised many of the first vocalists of the city, in addition to the regular choir of the church. Amongst them were Miss P. A. Donnelly, primo soprano of St. Patrick's; Mme. E. Summers and Miss C. A. Donnelly, of St. Joseph's; Misses Eleanor and Caroline McCaffrey, of St. Joseph's, Seventeenth and Stiles streets; Mme. Spellissy, of do.; Miss E. McCartney, soprano of St. Mary's; Miss Cassidy, of St. Philip's; Mr. A. R. Taylor, leader of the choir of St. Stephen's Episcopal Church; Mr. T. E. Harkins, leader of the choir of St. Michael's Catholic Church, Mr. Thomas Bourke, of St. Augustine's, together with Messrs. J. J Meany, John Walsh, W. D. Kavanaugh, and others.

Mme. Cassandra Aledo presided at the organ with much ability, and the service was rendered in an effective manner.

Before the mass, a solo, entitled "*Deus Meminent*," was sung by Mr. Taylor, followed by the impressive music of the Requiem. At the offertory a solo was sung by Miss Caroline McCaffrey, from the "*Sitera me Domine*," and at the conclusion of the Holy Sacrifice a solemn Latin dirge from the works of Mine was sung by Mr. T. E. Harkins.

An impressive sermon was then preached by Rev. Ignatius Horstmann, D. D., of the Theological Seminary of St. Charles Borromeo, who referred at length to the life and labors of the deceased, and called on those present to pray for the repose of his soul.

FLAG PRESENTATION.—A very interesting ceremony took place last evening at the Methodist Episcopal Church, corner of Twentieth and Jefferson streets. A beautiful silk flag, with guidon to match, was presented by the ladies of the church to Company B, Grey Reserves, Captain Cadwallader. The presentation took place in the audience-room of the church, the soldiers being drawn up by their Captain to a front face, while their band enlivened the scene by playing several patriotic national airs. The flag was presented on behalf of the ladies by Colonel William H. Maurice, and received on behalf of the "Greys" by ex-Governor Pollock. After the flag ceremonies were over, a large and handsome silver pitcher, with two silver goblets, was presented by the congregation to their pastor (Rev. Mr. Burrill), after which the company separated delighted with the entertainment.

POLICE APPOINTMENTS.—Mayor Fox announces the following additional appointments:—

First District—Bernard J. Miller.
Second District—Philip Miller.
Third District—Richard Graham.
Fourth District—E. P. Taney.
Sixth District—Patrick Heron.
Twelfth District—W. J. O'Neill and Thomas Haggerty.
Thirteenth District—George W. Gwin and Thomas Gibson.

CORNER-STONE LAYING.—The corner-stone of the new Central Presbyterian Church of Northern Liberties will be laid this afternoon at 5 o'clock, on the northeast corner of Franklin and Thompson streets. The ceremonies will be participated in by Rev. Albert Barnes, Rev. George Musgrave, Rev. James Y. Mitchel, and the Revs. Mears, March, and others. Everybody is invited to attend the services.

ASSAULT AND BATTERY.—Ivin Brooks (colored), aged 17 years, has been held by Alderman Massey to answer the charge of committing an assault and battery on a man yesterday at Broad and Wood streets. Ivin attempted to strike the citizen with a blackjack, and, failing in that, threw a brick at him.

NEWSPAPER THIEVES.—William Jennings and John Ward, lads, were arrested this morning in the Fourth district for stealing newspapers from under the doors. They will have a hearing this afternoon at the Central Station.

RECOVERED.—The body of Michael Owen, of Chester, Pa., was found last evening at Arch street wharf. Mr. Owen was the one who missed his footing in jumping from the steamboat Sylvester on the 5th of July.

LARCENY OF WASHED CLOTHING.—Kate O'Brien was arrested last evening, and held by Alderman Carpenter, on the charge of larceny of washed clothing from the residence of E. T. Hurley, No. 725 Spruce street.

A SHOE THIEF.—Joseph V. Kelly stole a pair of shoes yesterday from the store of Joseph B. Pendegrast, at Second street and Curtis alley. He was captured and subsequently held by Alderman Dougherty for trial.

NOT DESTROYED.—The barn of Hamilton Clayton, situated on the corner of Mill street and the Old York road, has not been destroyed by fire, as stated in the newspapers.

MILITARY VISIT.—The Philadelphia Fire Zouaves will pay a visit to Brandywine Creek on the 12th inst., at the invitation of the Sheridan Rifles, of Wilmington, Delaware.

SLIGHT FIRE.—The dwelling No. 610 Penn street was slightly damaged by fire at a quarter of 10 o'clock last night.

MILITARY ELECTION.—A. J. Sellers was elected last evening to the position of Colonel of the Philadelphia Fire Zouaves.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

BETWEEN BOARDS.

$1000 Leh R 1	87⅛	100 sh Curtin Oil	⅜
$300 do	85wn. 88	5 sh Minehill c&p.	53¾
$200 City 6s, New	100	70 sh Com'l Bk	58⅜
$400 do	c.100	300 sh Read R	c. 49
$300 Leh 6s, '84	c. 82⅛	100 do	30d. 49⅛
5 sh 2d & 3d St R.	48	200 do	b30. 49⅛

SECOND BOARD.

$200 City 6s, New. 2d	100	100 sh Read R	b10. 49⅛
$4000 Pa R 1m 6s	18. 97⅛	50 sh O C & A R R	42⅛
160 sh Read	s30wn. 49	10 do	s5. 42
100 do	b5&in. 49⅛	200 sh Sch N P 1st	b60 21
100 do	49⅛	10 sh Leh N St	s5. 36⅛
100 do	49 1-16	100 sh Phil & E R	31¾
500 do	1s. 55&1.49 1-16	25 sh N Cent R	50

715 CHESNUT ST., PHILADELPHIA.

THIRD EDITION

DOMESTIC AFFAIRS.

Postmasters Commissioned — Major Powell's Exploring Expedition—Something More Regarding It—New York Gold and Stock Quotations.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Postmasters Commissioned.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, July 8.—The following named postmasters were commissioned to-day:—A. M. Jones, at Dallas, Texas; C. McGowan, Knoxville, Tenn.; Rufus A. White, Charlestown, Mass.

The President and Boys in Blue.

A delegation of the Boys in Blue called on the President to-day to urge the appointment of members of that organization to positions in the Executive Departments. The President said he would give the matter due deliberation.

FROM THE WEST.

The Powell Exploring Expedition—Latest Advices from it.

CHICAGO, July 8.—The *Tribune* of this morning publishes a despatch from Mrs. Powell, wife of Major Powell, dated at Detroit, in answer to an inquiry from the editor of the *Tribune* as to whether the John Sumner, to whom the story of the disaster is attributed by the Omaha *Republican*, belonged to the expedition. Mrs. Powell says Sumner was a member of the expedition, but she does not believe the story, and evidently does not believe it comes from Sumner. Nothing direct has been heard from Major Powell since the letter published in the *Tribune* on May 28, and the question has narrowed down to this, Has John Sumner actually returned from the expedition reported lost on Green river late in June, and which story, attributed to Sumner, Risdon got hold of, appropriated, and boggled, or is the story attributed to Sumner only?

Fire.

The frame buildings Nos. 2, 4, 4½, 6, and 6½ West Lake street were burned to-day. The loss is $20,000.

FROM NEW YORK.

The Stock and Gold Market.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

NEW YORK, July 8—1 P. M.—The gold market is quiet and lower to-day, having opened at 135¾. The present quotation is 135⅝.

The money market is considerably easier to-day, owing to the announcement of the intention of the Assistant Treasurer to buy three millions of United States bonds to-morrow. The prices this morning ranged at about 7 per cent., and the market is dull and quiet.

The stock market is strong and more active, with a general advance in quotations of about 2 per cent. Pittsburg and Cleveland Railroad is particularly strong at an advance of fully 3 per cent. since the opening call. Foreign exchange is slightly higher, and the quotations are made at 109⅜@110 for 60 days, and 110⅝@¾ for 3 days' sight.

Government securities are strong and prices are higher.

Stock and Gold Quotations.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

NEW YORK, July 8—1 P. M.—Money active at 7 per cent. and three-sixteenths to as high as a quarter per cent. The Gold market is feverish; opened at 135⅝, sold to 136, then receded to 135⅜; present quotation, 135⅝. Government bonds are active and strong. United States 6s, registered, 17 bid; coupons, 17⅝; five-twenties '62, 21⅜; '64s, 18⅛; '65, 19; new '67s, 17⅛; '68s, 17; ten-forties, registered, 8; coupons, 8¼@b.6¼. Sterling exchange dull and firm. Southern securities heavy and a shade off. Express stocks firm and no change, except in Canton, now quoted at 63. The Stock market is strong. New York Central, 195½; Pacific Mail, 90⅝; Northwestern, 80⅜; preferred do. 95⅝; Rock Island, 116¾; Reading, 98⅛; Erie offered at 28⅜; preferred, 55; St. Paul, 74¾; preferred do., 86; Pittsburg, 107½.

FROM NEW ENGLAND.

Accepted.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

BOSTON, July 8.—The Boston and Albany Railroad Company have accepted the improvement bill passed by the late Legislature. The bill gives the company great powers, and embraces improvements involving an ultimate expenditure of $20,000,000.

VIRGINIA.

The Result of the Election—The Successful Candidates.

The latest returns from Virginia indicate the election of Walker as Governor by a majority of from 30,000 to 40,000. It is thought that Lewis, the Lieutenant-Governor, will have even a larger majority, as his opponent labored under the disadvantage of having a black skin. Segar, the Congressman at large, will probably have a smaller majority.

The following are the State officers and Congressmen elect:—

Governor.....Gilbert C. Walker
Lieutenant-Governor.....John F. Lewis.
Attorney-General.....James C. Taylor.
Districts. Congressmen.
I. D. M. Norton (Independ't Rep.), colored.
II. James Platt, Jr. (Wells).
III. Charles H. Porter (Wells).
IV. Levi C. Thayer (Walker), or George Tucker (Independent).
V. Robert Ridgway (Walker).
VI. —— Milne (Walker).
VII. Lewis McKenzie (Walker).
VIII. James K. Gilson (Walker).
At Large. Joseph E. Segar (Walker).

The New York *Tribune* of this morning speaks editorially of the successful candidates as follows:—

Gilbert C. Walker, the Governor elect, is a native of Binghamton, in this State. He has been for some years in business at Norfolk, Va., where he is much respected. He is called a Republican, but we know nothing of his political antecedents, except that he was always for the Union.

John F. Lewis, chosen Lieutenant-Governor, is an old-time Whig, though a life-long resident of Rockingham county, which always gave horrible Democratic majorities. He was chosen therefrom as a Unionist to the Convention of 1861, and voted to one last against secession. He is an able and worthy man, and gave great strength to the ticket.

Joseph E. Segar, chosen at large to Congress, is a native Virginian, an Eastern Shore Whig, now advanced in life, and a Unionist throughout. He was a delegate to the State Legislature nearly thirty years ago, and repeatedly re-elected.

Of the members of Congress elected on the Walker ticket, we recognize Lewis Mackenzie as a Whig of other days, a Republican since 1860, and a Unionist always. We believe they all, or nearly all, profess friendship to General Grant's administration.

In Good Faith.

There is some dispute here as to the significance of the despatch sent to the President to-day by the Chairman of State Central Conservative Committee of Virginia. Some persons were disposed to regard it as sarcastic; but it appears that at the White House it is not received in that spirit. The President regards the success of the Conservative ticket as an endorsement of his policy, at least so far as the State Constitution is concerned. Governor Walker claims to be a Grant man, and so do many of the successful candidates, both State and Congressional. Viewed in this light, the despatch of Mr. Daniels seems to have been sent in good faith.—*Wash. Cor. N. Y. Herald.*

CUBA.

Arrival and Reception of the New Captain-General in Havana—His Policy and Earliest Proclamations—The Situation.

By the arrival of the steamship Eagle at New York, we have news from Cuba to the 3d instant. The correspondent of the New York *Times* gives the particulars of the arrival and reception of the new Captain-General, as follows:—

Reception of Caballero de Rodas.

Monday last at 11 o'clock a *salvo* of artillery fired from Fort Cabanas announced that the new Captain-General, Caballero de Rodas, had left the steamer which brought him hither to assume the government of the "ever-faithful isle." A carelessness amounting almost to indifference on the part of the irrepressible volunteers characterized the first stages of the ceremony, which was in itself an exceedingly cool, unenthusiastic affair, got through with in the most slovenly manner.

As the cortege passed slowly along, vaarious comments were made by a group of volunteers in military undress, who were off duty, and consequently were spectators of the pageant. The appearance of the numerous body of staff officers and empleados especially excited their irascibility of temper, and called forth, on the part of the aforesaid group, a choice number of expressions much more forcible than polite. The Spanish badge on their hats formed the talisman of their personal safety, and opinions, which would have cost a Cuban perhaps his life, had he dared to give utterance to them, were freely vented by these true blue patriots. "There," exclaimed one with the badge of a lieutenant on his uniform; "look at those vultures who come here to rob and get rich, getting their salaries for doing nothing, while we poor devils have to pay the fiddler!"

"*Poco poco*," cries another, "the day of those *sanguifuelas* (leeches) is fast drawing to a close. We'll soon send these fellows to keep company with Dulce, Pelaez, and Buceta, and some of them will be lucky, indeed, if we don't treat them to a funeral at the public expense." "To the devil with the whole gang of them," cries a third, and the whole party, wrought up to a considerable pitch of excitement, joins in a chorus of maledictions and epithets which I refrain from rendering into Anglo-Saxon. A straw shows, etc.

De Rodas entered the Gubernatorial palace—by a curious coincidence, as he entered the island of Cuba—by a side door. He found the building in a bad condition and undergoing repairs. He also found the colonial structure which Spain had been rearing for centuries in a tottering state, and its chief pillars of support, the volunteers, in a very shaky condition. Into both edifices—the substantial one and the metaphorical—he was compelled to enter by a flank movement and through side portals, a little well-timed flattery to the volunteers on his part making them willing gate-openers and himself master of the situation, for the present, at least. Espinar, in his interview with De Rodas—who, by-the-way, is said to be an admirable strategist—informed him previous to his landing of the real state of affairs on the island in general, and in Havana especially, thereby giving De Rodas time to frame his policy and to decide on his future line of action. Thus, while the new Captain-General was engaged in planning his campaign and writing his proclamations, the volunteers were preserving a "masterly inactivity," and were quite undemonstrative in their actions, waiting doubtless for Caballero to first break the silence, and then to be governed either by circumstances or by their own ungovernable instincts. The general expectation formed concerning Rodas was to the effect that he would enforce discipline and exact obedience to the mandates of the Government of Serrano and Prim, his friends and co-workers in the overthrow of Isabella and the success of the Spanish revolution. This view at one time seemed to bear the impress of correctness, owing to the fact of the issue of an order for the 900 troops he brought with him from Spain to go into garrison at Fort Cabanas, without any fraternization taking place between them and the famous Movilizados of Havana. His reputation as a suppressor of revolutionary movements in Spain at Cadiz and other points caused considerable apprehension to be felt here, and a great many believed that he would adopt strong measures *a la Cadiz*, with regard to both classes of insurgents, namely, the volunteers and the followers of Cespedes. These reasons caused, doubtless, the delay in hanging out the paraphernalia of ultra-Spanioism from early dawn until some time after the entrance of De Rodas into the palace, the draping and festooning of the principal thoroughfares not having been commenced by the Ultramontanes until an inkling was had of Caballero's policy.

What that Inkling is.

One of the most philosophical axioms extant is "that to overcome force it is necessary to employ force;" but it sometimes happens that skill is greater than strength. Although a flowing river may not be dammed up, still it is possible to turn it into another channel. The new Captain-General decided on the latter policy as being most expedient, either from a lack of resources to carry out the other, or from a wish to direct the volunteer stream into a channel of Spanish loyalty, and thereby use it in the interests of the mother country. As soon as this became known all the Spanish ultras went to work with a will, and pretty soon Havana once more wore her gala suit to do honor to Caballero de Rodas. Should some incredulous party express surprise at this sudden gush of loyalty and patriotism on the part of the peninsular residents of Havana, and wish to be informed of the reason, he will have no trouble in ascertaining it if he will have the patience to read the following documents:—

Proclamation of General de Rodas.

INHABITANTS OF THE ISLAND OF CUBA:—For nine months this island has been afflicted by the most terrible scourge that can afflict humanity—civil war. Since the commencement in an evil hour of this sad period, you have beheld commerce languishing, industry ruined, and the wealthiest estates disappearing at the impulse of the revolutionary breeze and at the touch of the incendiary torch.

You see, moreover, a progressive emigration, which diminishes rapidly the elements of wealth, and, what is worse, you behold brothers decimated by the fratricidal lead or the treacherous poniard of the assassin.

I will not at this moment descend to occupy myself with the causes that have conduced to the actual situation. Taking for granted the present state of things, my mission is to re-establish calmness and confidence; to end the civil war at all hazards, and to study afterwards your necessities and all that may conduce to the prosperity of the country, in order to propose to the Government of the nation all the reforms that may enable this pearl of the Antilles to reach the grade of culture and felicity to which, without a doubt, her destiny calls her.

I comprehend all the difficulties with which I have to contend on assuming the arduous task with which the Executive power has been pleased to honor me; but I am animated by the hope that I will be aided in my undertaking not only by this valorous and disciplined army, but also by the armed volunteers, to whose decision and efforts is due in a great measure the salvation of the island.

It is natural that you should desire to know what my line of conduct will be. It is contained in three words—Spain, justice, and morality. Spain, who will draw from her immense fund of patriotism inexhaustible resources for the preservation of the integrity of her territory, inside and outside of the peninsula. Morality and strict economy will rule in all branches of the administration. Justice is for all—the same for the man of wealth and the high functionary as for the humble artisan.

With this simple programme, which I adopt with immutable faith and a firm will, I hope to obliterate the foot-prints of extermination and destruction which civil war leaves behind it; extinguish rancor; to heal the wounds and dry up so many tears. I beseech of you generosity worthy of the noble Spanish blood to forget offenses, and if we arrive at the end I propose, be yours the glory and felicity and mine the satisfaction of having contributed towards it.

CABELLERO DE RODAS.

Volunteers:—With your energetic and decided attitude you have rendered eminent services to the cause of order, justice, and right. For them you merit well of the country throughout whose extension resounds a unanimous cry of praise for those who, abandoning their habitual occupations, have become soldiers defending the national honor.

You ought to be proud of your conduct. I am as much, because I myself am at your head to sustain the good cause, as because I have the good fortune to return you thanks, being the faithful interpreter of the sentiments of the national Government of your fellow citizens. *Voluntarios, viva Espana!* Long live Cuba, the most beautiful province of Spain. CABALLERO DE RODAS.

Soldiers and Sailors:—A few Cubans of an unquiet and turbulent disposition have taken up arms and raised the standard of rebellion against the common country. Assassination and incendiarism are the only acts which they can commemorate for their own shame, and to furnish an eloquent lesson to those citizens who, remaining faithful, already know what they must expect from them.

You responded to the cry of sedition with the counter one of your refined loyalty. But, vain chimera! the rebels do not measure their steel with yours, and confine themselves to the exercise of acts of perfidy, cruelty, and treason. However, if you do not sustain combats because your enemies refuse them, you will not for that reason reap less glory by showing yourselves as ever sober, persevering, obedient, and worthy children of our own dear Spain.

Now that I have the honor to place myself at your head in order to terminate the work of pacification which you have commenced, with as much zeal as success, I entreat you to be the protectors of the good, faithful friends of the volunteers—to-day your brothers in arms—generous with the vanquished, and just with those who may be captured with arms in their hands.

Acting thus, you will be recognized by the country, friends and enemies will admire your virtues, and you will leave an imperishable recollection to your Captain-General. CABALLERO DE RODAS.

These proclamations of the Captain-General produced a favorable effect on the volunteers, from the numerous allusions made in them to the patriotism and self-abnegation of said corps, and the evening witnessed a general illumination, the volunteer bands serenading his Excellency, and the evening press launching forth in flattering praise. The following evening, after partaking of a sumptuous repast in the palace, the Captain-General, accompanied by music, volunteers, rabble, and torch-bearers, took a stroll on foot through some of the principal streets, which were most profusely decorated with the Spanish national colors, gracefully festooned.

The Situation of Affairs.

The situation of affairs in a military point of view has undergone very little change since my last. The same exaggerated accounts of insignificant skirmishes dignified with the name of battles appear in daily press of this city and the island generally. By the way, speaking of the press, reminds me that General de Rodas, in a few remarks addressed to the directors of the fraternity, informed them that they should refrain from all writing intended to inflame or excite the passions, and that they should especially avoid all articles tending to irritate the women of Cuba, as these were almost a unit in favor of the success of the revolution. He stated that he had been informed while in Spain that many attacks of the press had been made upon General Dulce, and that those attacks more than anything else tended to produce the recent lamentable consequences. "If," said De Rodas, "I am made the subject of newspaper criticisms, depend upon it I will not have recourse to either laws or tribunals. I will take the matter personally in hand, and make it a personal affair." Whether his Excellency proposes to follow the course of Ferrer de Canto, and call the editor out, I am unable to say; but I am strongly of the opinion that such a proceeding will be wholly unnecessary, as that illustrious body in Havana, known as the Havana press, will only be too happy to follow the line laid down, and be guided by the indications of De Rodas.

The Spaniards are more hopeful of success than they have been for some time past, and are quite jubilant over the turn affairs have taken in the United States in regard to the discomfiture of the "Junta Cubana" and the fitting out of filibustering expeditions in New York; and the journals, drawn along irresistibly with the tide of public opinion, launch forth into extravagant praise of the probity of General Grant's administration, which strangely enough, they seem to look upon in the present condition as some grand police agency, whose sole business is to keep on the eternal lookout for all suspected movements against the "national integrity." They claim that the rebellion is on its last legs, and that nothing more is needed than to perfect the work already accomplished, and restore commerce and industry to their ancient channels. In view, however, of the startling incidents which now and again present themselves, we are perforce led to believe that the revolution is far from being "squelched," and when we take into consideration the admission of the Spaniards themselves that a mortality of at least thirty-three per cent. exists among the Spanish regular troops, it robs the fanciful picture they have so complacently painted of the situation of a great deal of its gilding. "Facts are facts, and facts are stubborn things."

OUR OARSMEN.

The Famous Harvard Crew in New York.

The Harvard International crew arrived in New York city this morning from Boston, and took up their quarters at the Astor House by invitation of the proprietors. They will remain there until Saturday, when they will embark for Europe. During their stay in that city the Nassau Boat Club will extend official courtesies, and the Harvards will visit Greenpoint to inspect their new shell, which is being built for them by Mr. Elliott. They bring with them a shell recently built for them at Charlestown; but whether one or both boats will be taken to Europe is yet undecided. The Boston *Journal* of yesterday, in announcing their departure, says:—

The several members of the crew are personally in fine condition at present, and do not feel that they have, in any of their recent public essays, put forth their real strength; they are persuaded of a reserve of muscle not yet displayed. The pull of Monday last they do not look back upon as anything extraordinary, and it did not constitute their heavy work. It was noticeable on that occasion—and was remarked by several—that decided improvement had been made in physique, when viewed from a critical standpoint. This was especially the case with Rice and Simmons, as compared with their apparent condition on the occasion of the race of June 15. There has been no downright training done as yet, though the crew have tabled together upon approved viands for some weeks. They were out for practice yesterday on the river, and will undoubtedly be scrupulous to at least hold where they are physically until their arrival in England. Good facilities are understood to have been provided for exercise on shipboard, including a clear space on the upper deck for promenading, etc., and a cabin apartment separate from the main cabin and other apartments. On arrival in England they will locate near the Thames, and not far distant from the city of London, at a point not yet fixed upon, or, if so, known only to parties there having the arrangements in charge. Doubtless the hospitalities of the boating fraternity in England will be full up to the emergency, and the crew will find everything in readiness on arrival. The precise time for the grand demonstration is not likely to become known beforehand any better than it is now, as the Harvards have an option respecting the weather; and their friends may rest assured that a "smooth day" will be accepted only. They very justly remark that it would be folly to go 3000 miles to have a rough-and-tumble pull on a turbulent river surface. The rumor that the Cambridge (England) crew had withdrawn from their proposed contest with the Harvards is not well founded, but the latter consider it altogether probable that opportunity will be had to try conclusions with the oarsmen of both the famous English universities.

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THE DAVIS REFRIGERATOR,
(patented June 16, and September 15, 1868), will *freeze water into solid ice*. Its temperature can be regulated to either above or below the freezing point. "*The Davis Refrigerator*" will produce a colder degree of temperature and *use less ice* than any refrigerator ever made. In any one or all of the combined qualities we *challenge the world* to produce its equal. It differs from all others in construction, circulation of air, and manner of applying the ice. The current of pure, cold, dry air is maintained without the introduction of external air. *It is ever pure*, and therefore requires no artificial appliances such as are used in refrigerators devoid of the necessary cold atmosphere. No one thing partakes of the odor of the other. Fruit, poultry, and game have been completely preserved in it, without freezing, for *sixty days* and upwards. Its temperature is colder by fifteen to twenty degrees than any other (an enormous difference), *the air is wholly dry*, the moisture being frozen. It is in daily working order, and the public are *invited to see it do* (the freezing included) all that is promised for it.
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OFFICE OF THE UNION PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY, TWENTY-THIRD AND BROWN STREETS.
PHILADELPHIA, July 8, 1869.
The Board of Directors have declared a dividend of ONE DOLLAR AND FIFTY CENTS per share, payable at this office (between the hours of 9 and 1 o'clock) on and after THURSDAY, July 15, 1869, until which time the transfer book will be closed.
7 8 6t WILLIAM H. KEMBLE, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE THIRTEENTH AND FIFTEENTH STREET PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 1011 S. BROAD STREET.
PHILADELPHIA, July 7, 1869.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of ONE DOLLAR PER SHARE out of the net earnings of the six months ending June 30, 1869, clear of all taxes, payable on and after the 12th instant. Transfer Books will be closed until that time.
7 8 thstu 9t D. B. BROWN, Treasurer.

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FOURTH EDITION

WASHINGTON.

Admiral Hoff and the West India Squadron—He is not to be Recalled—Appointments by the President—Mississippi Politics.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

The Amendments to the Irish Church Bill—The People Dissatisfied.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Admiral Hoff Not to be Recalled.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, July 8.—The paragraph telegraphed from here last night to the effect that Admiral Hoff was not giving satisfaction to the department in his course towards the Cubans, and that he would be relieved and Admiral Poor ordered to the South Atlantic Squadron, is incorrect. On the contrary, Admiral Hoff's activity and energy in the protection of American interests are gaining him the esteem and admiration of the department; and the only contingency under which Hoff would be recalled would at a request of his own on account of ill health, or any other good reason he might assign, should he make such a request. Then Admiral Poor would be ordered to relieve him, as it is his next turn to go to sea. But even then Hoff would have to stay till autumn, when Poor would go out. Admiral Hoff has gone to Santiago de Cuba in the iron-clad Saugus, as a notice to the Spaniards to keep their hands off American interests. The head of the Navy Department expresses surprise that any one should venture to assert the Admiral's sympathy, *pro* or *con*, in the Cuban struggle, for to the best of his knowledge and belief he (Hoff) has never expressed his opinion one way or the other.

Appointments.

The President to-day made the following appointments:—

Rufus A. White, Postmaster, Charlestown, Massachusetts; William Jones, Postmaster, Dallas, Texas; C. McGowan, Postmaster, Knoxville, Illinois.

The Mississippi Delegation,

with Judge Dent, called on the President this morning, but on account of the press of business the delegation were not admitted. Judge Dent saw the President, and had a talk on the prospects of the Mississippi elections.

FROM NEW YORK.

Heavy Damages.

ALBANY, July 8.—The owners of property on the pier destroyed by the freshet last winter have determined to commence suits against the city for damages. The aggregate amount of the claims is between $175,000 and $200,000.

Trial of the Commander of the Cuban Filibustering Expedition that Failed.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

NEW YORK, July 8.—The examination in the case of General Goicouria, the alleged leader of the recent Cuban expeditionary movement, was continued this morning before United States Commissioner Betts. George W. Hall testified to the sale to General Goicouria of some tubes for fuses, for which he received payment from Mr. Gonzales. Charles A. Pond testified to selling certain arms to parties referred to him by the prisoner, amounting to seventy or eighty thousand dollars.

They were shipped on two schooners to be transferred to a vessel off Gardiner's Island, but his men not finding her, the arms were brought back to him. Hugh Sloan, steward of the Catharine Whiting, testified that General Goicouria was either a purser or passenger on that vessel. The sailors were shipped for Galveston via Key West. Counsel for defense wanted the witness French produced, but he could not be found. He then moved the defendant's discharge on the ground that the alleged offense had not been fully proved. Case still on.

Another Defalcation.

NEW YORK, July 8.—Wm. H. Sanford, Cashier of the Central National Bank of the City of New York, No. 320 Broadway, has absconded with bonds to the amount of $100,000, which had been placed in his hands for safe keeping.

FROM EUROPE.

By Atlantic Cable.

The Irish Church Bill.

LONDON, July 8.—The *Times* has another editorial on the Irish Church bill to-day, in which it says:—"The bill must become a law. This session of Parliament must destroy Protestant supremacy, and establish religious equality in Ireland, but not attempt to set up a multiplicity of establishments. If the ecclesiastical property of Ireland is to be put on a permanent footing, we must recognize these facts, and apply so much of the surplus as may be necessary to supply homesteads for ministers for the whole people."

The Amendments Not to be Tolerated.

The *Morning Star* (radical) says:—"The British people have no right to indulge Peers who would deprive them of the luxury of being just. Hardly one of the amendments to the bill agreed upon byt he Lords can be tolerated by the country."

The French Cable.

BREST, July 8.—Up to Wednesday noon the Great Eastern had run 1639 knots, and had paid out 1840 of cable. The heavy sea was going down. All well. Signals good.

MADRID, July 8.—There are fresh complications in regard to the ministry, and it is now more than likely that the Cabinet will resign.

Lord Carrington in a Police Court.

LONDON, July 8. — Lord Carrington was brought up in a police court on charges of assault, and provoking Messrs. Greenville and Murray to fight a duel. The trouble between these gentlemen arose from certain articles alleged to have been written by Murray.

After an examination Lord Carrington was bound over to keep the peace, and held for trial on the second count.

A Disgraceful Scene.

After these proceedings a disgraceful and remarkable scene occurred in the court room. The partisans of Mr. Murray, who were present in great force, attempted to seize a box of papers which had been stolen. In the melee which ensued, blows were freely exchanged, and the magistrate's table was overthrown. Policemen were called in, who separated the combatants and restored order.

FIFTH EDITION

THE LATEST NEWS.

Speculations on the Southern Elections—What the President Says.

FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, July 8.

The Idle Iron-clads.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

An order has been issued from the Navy Department to put the iron-clads lying at various Navy Yards in repairs. They are not to be fitted for sea, but only painted and put in a condition to keep them from wearing out.

An Alleged Opinion.

The President is said to have expressed the opinion to-day that Mississippi and Texas would go the same way as Virginia. Gentlemen who have conversed with him on the subject say he is perfectly satisfied with the result of the Virginia election. During the day nearly all the members of the Cabinet called upon the President and had interviews. In consequence of his time being occupied in this way, very few visitors were admitted.

The Virginia Election.

Since the result of the Virginia election has been known, some politicians now say that a mistake was made in allowing the disfranchising clauses of the State Constitution to be voted upon separately. Republicans from Virginia say the effect was to consolidate all the Rebels and what is known as the conservative element against the radicals, and that this resulted in the defeat of the latter. The successful party boast that henceforth the conservatives will control the State.

Judge Dent,

the President's brother-in-law, denies that he consulted Grant before accepting the nomination for Governor of Mississippi on the conservative ticket. He claims to have acted independently, and avers that he does not expect any support from the administration on the score of his relationship to the President. There are others here, however, who think differently, and who say the matter was well understood before Dent accepted the nomination.

A Criminal Sentenced.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

NEW YORK, July 8.—In the Court of General Sessions this morning Judge Bedford pronounced sentence of five years in the State Prison upon John Howard, an alleged confederate of Reddy the Blacksmith, who was tried and convicted on the 16th of June. Judge Bedford and District Attorney Hutchings, however, both expressed themselves satisfied of Howard's comparative innocence, and promised to intercede for a pardon. A letter commending Howard's good character was read from Mayor Shurtliff of Boston. Seven other prisoners were sentenced to terms of from six months to five years in the State Prison or Penitentiary.

End of the Filibuster Fiasco.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

NEW YORK, July 8.—Commissioner Betts decided to-day, at the conclusion of General Goicouria's examination for alleged violation of the neutrality laws, in assisting Cuban expeditions, that the offense had not been directly proven, and, therefore, discharged the prisoner.

FROM NEW ENGLAND.

Prohibitory Legislation in Massachusetts.

Despatch to the Evening Telegraph.

BOSTON, July 8—2·20 P. M.—The Union Republican State Central League is the name of the new political organization formed to oppose prohibitory legislation. This evening's *Herald* (conservative) nominates ex-Minister C. F. Adams for Governor.

Commencement of Trinity College.

HARTFORD, July 8.—The commencement exercises of Trinity College took place to-day. Arthur M. Conkly, of this city, gave the Salutatory, and George O. Holbrook, of New York, the